The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 27. CHICAGO, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1873. NUMBER 51.

REAL ESTATE.

WINNETKA.

THE SECOND

Great Auction Sale

OF BEAUTIFUL

GROVE LOTS,

LOCATED ON

The Lake Shore,

WINNETKA,

One of Chicago's Most

ATTRACTIVE SUBURBS

TAKES PLACE

ON THE GROUND,

THIS DAY.

A Special Free Train will leave the Depot of the C. & N. W. R. R., corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts., at 1 p. m., and return after sale. LET ALL IN SEARCH OF LOVELY SITES FOR BEAUTIFUL HOMES ATTEND THIS SALE.

C. C. THAYER & CO., Real Estate Auctioneers, 186 East Madison-st.

HIGH LAND.

Washington Heights Lots, adjoining Morgan Park on the north; two-thirds of an acre each. In the market for ten days. Terms, one-tenth cash, balance in four years at 6 per cent. Each purchaser must set out large elms. Property shown every day.

R. P. BLANCHARD, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE.

FINE RESIDENCE LOT,

50¼ by 180 feet, on Indiana-av., between Sixteenth and Eighteenth-sts., at a great sacrifice if sold to-day. Price, $325 per foot, all cash. It is surrounded by elegant residences. MATSON HILL, 108 and 110 Dearborn-st. Office hours, 11 a. m. to 3 p. m.

HOMES

FOR SALE, on Warren-av., east of Hoyne-st. Two very desirable places for sale at the LOWEST CASH PRICE, and yet only ONE-FIFTH required down, balance can run at 8 per cent. Immediate possession. If not sold soon, they will be for rent. GEO. SCOVILLE, Room 20, 156 Washington-st.

UNDERWEAR.

UNDERWEAR.

28 Different Lines, in all sizes, for Men's Wear, Merinos, Wool and Cotton Flannels, Cashmeres, Scotch Wools, Silk, &c., in the finest goods. Our unusually large purchases are made at

MUCH LESS

Than ordinary prices. We sell at correspondingly low prices.

WILSON BROS.,

S. E. cor. State and Washington-sts., and 162 & 164 Clark-st., Chicago; and Pike's Opera House, Cincinnati.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

G. A. SACKETT & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Dealers in SACKETT'S, BELL AND BUGLE, and other brands of

Cranberries.

201 South Water-st.

WEBSTER & EASTMAN,

GRAIN COMMISSION, 112 LA SALLE-ST.

We have paid all drafts, with bills of lading attached, against shipments of Grain, during the panic, and will so continue to do, giving prompt attention to all business entrusted to us.

Reference: First National Bank, Chicago.

WANTED.

WANTED—AGENTS—FROM $75 to $250 per month, everywhere, to sell one of the most useful articles ever invented needed in every family. Send for Circular. Address, SECOMB & CO., 157 State-st., CHICAGO, Ill.

FOR SALE.

Playing Cards,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY

CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO., 118 & 120 Monroe-st.

CONSUMERS will find it profitable to get our prices before ordering elsewhere. HINDLE & JENKINS, Wholesale and Retail Stationers, Printers, and Blank Book Manufacturers, 166 Clark-st.

FISH!

Just received and for sale low:
200 Cases ¼ Sardines.
200 Cases ½ Sardines.
5,000 lbs Fresh Smoked Halibut.
2,000 Boxes No. 1 Herring.
1,000 Half-Barrels No. 1 Whitefish.
1,000 Kits No. 1 Whitefish.
1,000 Cases 2-lb Peaches.
500 Cases 3-lb Peaches.

By J. H. DIX, Wholesale Dealer in Fish and Provisions, 58 and 60 South Water-st.

WEDDING SILVER.

TIFFANY & CO.,

Union-Square, New York,

Are now receiving from their Factory the New Designs for this Season.

Wedding Silver.

PRESENTS FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN AND CHILDREN.
DINNER, DESSERT, AND TEA SERVICES.
FANCY ARTICLES FOR USE AND ORNAMENT.

For the convenience of persons out of New York, careful selections from their stock will be sent on approval.

A description and range of price should be sent with the application.

Reference will be necessary for persons unknown to the house.

FINANCIAL.

ILLINOIS TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK,

N. W. CORNER MARKET & MADISON-STS.

Cash Capital - - $500,000

Having been organized as a STRICTLY TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK, it will transact only such business as is directly connected with the receipt and care of TRUST and SAVINGS FUNDS.

In making loans, preference will be given to persons of small means who are desirous of securing homes.

The LADIES' BUSINESS DEPARTMENT is in a neatly furnished room, with dressing-room attached, and separate from the general business room.

L. B. SIDWAY, Prest. JNO. B. DRAKE, 2d V. Prest. H. G. POWERS, V. Pres. JAS. S. GIBBS, Cashier.

Preston, Kean & Co., BANKERS,

SOUTH SIDE. 157 and 159 LaSalle-st. | WEST SIDE. Cor. Randolph & Halsted-sts.

We receive the accounts of Merchants, Bankers, and others.

Our South Side Bank will remove to 100 Washington-st. as soon as building is completed.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,

N.E. Cor. Clark and Washington-sts. CHICAGO.

BENJ. V. PAGE, Pres. F. C. TAYLOR, Vice-Pres. C. D. SHERMAN, Cashier.

DIRECTORS: BENJ. V. PAGE, late V.-P. Mechan. Nat. Bank. FRANK C. TAYLOR. N. S. BOUTON, Pres. Union Foundry Works. HENRY R. PAYSON. M. D. OGDEN, Ogden, Sheldon & Co. GEORGE TAYLOR, Ex-City Comptroller.

The accounts of banks, bankers, merchants, and manufacturers solicited. Foreign exchange at lowest rates.

DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Chartered by the State of Illinois.

105 CLARK-ST., Methodist Church Block.

Six per cent compound interest on deposits. Pass Books furnished without charge. Children started with ONE DIME as usual. GEO. SCOVILLE, President. WM. KELSEY REED, Cashier.

NOTE.—During the recent panic this Bank has paid all deposits on demand without notice.

GENERAL NOTICES.

Office of the County Treasurer and County Collector, Cook County, Ill.

CHICAGO, Oct. 11, 1873.

Interest on Cook County Bonds, due November 1, next, will be paid now at the office of the County Treasurer, on presentation of the coupons.

J. S. RUMSEY, Treas.

LUNCHES

BY THE LADIES OF THE Union Park Congregational Church, AT 172 MADISON-ST., NEAR LA SALLE.

Entire Bill 50 cents.

Union National Bank.

CHICAGO, Sept. 26, 1873.

IN LIQUIDATION.—Notice is hereby given that the Union National Bank of Chicago has, by an affirmative vote of its shareholders, owning more than two-thirds of its stock, been placed in liquidation, under the provisions of Section 42 of the National Currency Act. The holders of its notes, and other creditors, are notified to present for payment the notes and other claims against the Association.

G. A. IVES, Cashier.

ORGAN RECITAL.

CENTENARY M. E. CHURCH, Monroe-st., near Morgan, at 3 o'clock, Saturday afternoon.

ADMISSION, 15 CENTS.

HOTELS.

BISHOP COURT HOTEL

511 West Madison St.,

Is a quiet and FIRST-CLASS House for families.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS to Strangers visiting the Exposition. S. D. MALLORY, Proprietor.

WINTER RESORT.

ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL,

Nassau, N. P., Bahamas, opens for the winter season Nov. 1. For full information, address J. LIDGERWOOD, Agent, 578 Broadway, N. Y. T. J. PORTER, Proprietor.

HATS.

THE BEST PLACE TO BUY

CHILDREN'S HATS

J. S. BARNES & CO., 70 Madison-st.

MEETINGS.

Masonic.

The regular convention of Chicago Council of P. of J. will be held at the Masonic Temple, corner of Randolph and Halsted-sts., this evening, at 7½ o'clock, for business and work. By order.

JAMES H. MILES, Gr. Sec'y.

Masonic.

A regular communication of WM. B. WARREN Lodge, No. 209, A. F. & A. M., will be held this (Saturday) evening, at 7:30 o'clock, at Oriental Hall, 122 LaSalle-st., for business and work. Visitors welcome. By order of the W. M.

J. R. DUNLOP, Secretary.

GIFT CONCERT.

Grandest Scheme Ever Known.

FOURTH

Grand Gift Concert

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE

PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY.

12,000 CASH GIFTS.

$1,500,000.

Chances One in Five.

The Trustees of the PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY, under authority of a special act of the Legislature, which became a law March 16, 1871, undertook to establish a great free library in Louisville, Ky., by means of five Gift Concerts; and as an inducement to the extensive sale of tickets, they were empowered by the same act to distribute cash gifts by lot at these concerts to such persons as should buy the tickets. Three of these concerts have already been given; the first December 16, 1871, when $192,500, divided into 721 gifts, were distributed; the second December 7, 1872, at which 1,000 cash gifts, amounting to $275,000, were distributed; and the third July 8, 1873, when the sum of $500,000 in cash was divided into 10,000 cash gifts, and distributed among the ticket-holders.

The Capital Gift of $100,000 was drawn by Mr. L. H. Keith, of Kingston, Mass., who purchased 11 tickets March 12, 1873, for which he paid $100. His order for the tickets was a letter from him direct to the main office at Louisville inclosing the $100. Among the tickets sent to him by registered letter was No. 21,368, which drew the $100,000, and also numbers [illegible], which drew $10 each. On the 31st of July, 1873, Mr. Keith made his appearance in Louisville, and was introduced by Mr. C. T. Harvey, of the firm of Harvey & Keith, a well-known citizen of Louisville, when he was paid his $100,000.

The second gift of $50,000 was drawn by Mr. Willis Worley, of Giles County, Tenn. On the 12th of March, Mr. Worley wrote a letter from the House of Representatives, at Nashville, Tenn., to the main office at Louisville, Ky., inclosing $10 for a ticket. The ticket sent him was No. 1,680, which drew the $50,000. On the 19th of July, 1873, Mr. Worley sent on his ticket through the National Bank of Pulaski, Tenn., and was paid his $50,000.

The third gift of $25,000 was drawn by Mr. O. A. Knapp, of the firm of Knapp, Clark & Co., Liquor Merchants, in this city. On the 7th of July Mr. Knapp purchased 11 tickets, for which he paid $100. One of these tickets was No. 64,170, which drew the $25,000; another, No. 63,088, which drew $100, and Mr. Knapp also held the fourth of ticket No. 31,297, which drew $2.50.

The fourth gift of $20,000 was sold by Henry Wilken, Cashier of the National Bank of Lebanon, Ky., to a party of gentlemen in and about that city. Mr. Wilken ordered a number of tickets for citizens there, and among them got No. 81,394, which drew the $20,000.

The other gifts were drawn by persons scattered all over the world.

All these gifts were promptly paid, without any discount, on presentation of the tickets entitled to them, and the balance of the gross proceeds from the sales of tickets, less expenses, was appropriated to the use of the Library.

To the end that the Library, Museum, and sub-departments under them may be enlarged to their full capacity of usefulness, and placed upon such a footing that they may forever be on the increase,

A Fourth Grand Gift Concert

For the benefit of the PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY is now announced to come off in Public Library Hall, at Louisville, Ky., on

Wednesday, Dec. 3, 1873.

At this Concert the best music that can be afforded by a grand Orchestral Band will entertain the audience, and the unprecedented sum of

ONE MILLION AND FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS

In currency, divided into 12,000 cash gifts, ranging from $250,000, the highest, down to $50, the lowest, will be distributed by lot among the ticket-holders.

LIST OF GIFTS.

ONE GRAND CASH GIFT		$250,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT		100,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT		50,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT		25,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT		17,500
10 Cash Gifts,	$10,000 each	100,000
30 Cash Gifts,	5,000 each	150,000
50 Cash Gifts,	1,000 each	50,000
80 Cash Gifts,	500 each	40,000
100 Cash Gifts,	400 each	40,000
150 Cash Gifts,	300 each	45,000
250 Cash Gifts,	200 each	50,000
325 Cash Gifts,	100 each	32,500
11,000 Cash Gifts,	50 each	550,000
Total, 12,000 Gifts, ALL CASH, amounting to		$1,500,000

The entire number of tickets issued is only 60,000. Each ticket consists of ten fractional parts, or coupons, into which it may be divided by cutting through the horizontal division lines left for that purpose. The holder of a whole ticket is entitled to admission to the Concert, and to the whole of any gift it may draw. The holder of each fractional part, or coupon, is entitled to admission to the Concert and to one-tenth of the gift the whole ticket may draw.

PRICE OF TICKETS.

Whole Tickets, $50.00; Halves, $25.00; Tenths, or each Coupon, $5.00; Eleven Whole Tickets for $500.00; 22½ Tickets for $1,000.00; 113 Whole Tickets for $5,000.00; 227 Whole Tickets for $10,000.00.

In a cause of such philanthropy as the establishing and endowing of a great Library and Museum, with kindred departments, to be forever free to everybody, and when the chances of those who buy the tickets are so great to make money, while they take as little risk, it is believed that every ticket will be sold before the day fixed for the Concert and Distribution; but whether all are sold or not the drawing will positively take place. Should any tickets remain unsold on the day of the drawing they will be destroyed, and all the offered gifts, 12,000 in number, will be drawn, but diminished in value in proportion to the amount of unsold tickets. For example, if only half of the tickets are sold, the other half will be destroyed and the gifts reduced, not in number, but in value one-half. The capital gift in that event would be $125,000, instead of $250,000, and all the other gifts in the same proportion. All will see that this would be perfectly fair, because the chances of drawing gifts would be increased in favor of the ticket-holders, just in proportion to the reduction in their value. If all the tickets are sold the chances for the gifts are as 1 to 5, but if only half are sold, and the other half destroyed, the chances to the ticket-holders become as 1 to 2½ only.

Safe Keeping of the Money.

The FARMERS' AND DROVERS' BANK OF LOUISVILLE IS TREASURER, and all moneys arising from the sale of tickets will be placed there to remain as a special deposit until the Concert is over and all the gifts fully provided for, and then subject only to the joint-check of the Agent and Business Manager of the Concert, and the President and Treasurer of the Public Library. The management is not dependent upon the sale of tickets for the means of paying expenses, but is amply provided with funds now on deposit in the Farmers' and Drovers' Bank for that purpose. The entire proceeds of the sale of tickets will stand untouched in Bank as a guarantee for the payment of all the offered gifts.

PAYMENT OF GIFTS.

The paying of gifts will begin the 3d day after the drawing, and continue six months thereafter and no longer. Tickets entitled to gifts must be presented or sent to Room No. 4, Public Library Building, Louisville, Ky., where they will be taken up and paid by Cash Checks upon the Farmers' and Drovers' Bank of Louisville, or by sight drafts upon the Fourth National Bank of New York, at current rates of exchange, at the option of the ticket-holder. No gift will be paid without delivery of the ticket entitled to it, and all gifts not called for within six months from the drawing will be turned over to the Public Library Fund.

The Trustees have secured the services of Hon. THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, late Governor of Kentucky, to act as their Agent in the financial affairs of this Grand Gift Concert. Gov. Bramlette is known to almost every one in Kentucky, and to very many of the citizens of other States in the Union, and he is authorized to see that the money arising from the sale of tickets is deposited in the Farmers' and Drovers' Bank, to remain for the payment of the offered gifts, and also to see that the drawing is fairly conducted and the gifts justly awarded and promptly paid.

The drawing will be published in Louisville and New York papers, and official copies, printed in circular form, will be sent by mail to those out of the city who have ordered tickets by letter, and to every ticket-holder whose Post Office is known. All communications connected with the Concert, and orders for tickets, and applications of Agents to sell tickets, should be addressed to

Hon. THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Agent Public Library Kentucky, Public Library Building, Louisville, Ky.

FINANCE AND BUSINESS

Effect of the Late Panic on the Chicago Wholesale Trade.

Our Merchants Report a Satisfactory State of Affairs.

A Very Healthy Demand for Goods—Prompt Remittances.

New York Banks Honor All Demands for Legitimate Purposes.

No Formal Action Yet Taken Relative to Full Resumption.

Cincinnati Banks Commence to Withdraw Their Loan Certificates.

Numerous Strikes Among the Philadelphia Iron-Workers.

A Decided Improvement in Internal Revenue Receipts.

CHICAGO.

INTERVIEWS WITH BUSINESS-MEN.

Now that the decidedly uneasy feeling which prevailed in banking and business circles for a feverish fortnight has subsided, the naturally arising speculation is as to whether the effect of the jar which the commercial machinery of the Western metropolis and its environs, the Western States generally, sustained in the panic, is still felt. With a view to finding out whether the merchants of Chicago, with their accustomed buoyancy, had overcome the effects of the trouble which, although now hardly mentioned, was, a week since, the one absorbing topic of conversation, a TRIBUNE reporter was yesterday detailed to make a visit among the wholesale business-men of the city and elicit their opinions of the existing state of affairs, and views as to the probable duration of the effect of the panic upon our commerce. The first warehouse visited by the reporter was that of Messrs. Towle & Roper, wholesale grocers. Here he met

MR. ROPER,

who at once expressed his willingness to be interviewed on the subject. The following conversation ensued:

Reporter—Mr. Roper, now that things have quieted down generally and got running in the old grooves, people will want to know to what extent, if any, the trade of Chicago has suffered and may be still suffering from the late unpleasantness.

Mr. Roper—Very natural indeed, and what I know is at their service. At present trade seems to be steadily improving. This may arise from the fact that the Exposition is bringing people from the surrounding country to the city; but, from whatever source the improvement comes, I can say that the present aspect of affairs is most satisfactory, and is much better than what I anticipated ten days ago. Last week there were a couple or so of dull days, but I have seen it duller at the same time of year in previous business seasons.

Reporter—Then you consider the present state of affairs quite satisfactory?

Mr. Roper—Quite so. It very seldom happens that all branches of industry are simultaneously enjoying full swing of prosperity. Sometimes the agricultural districts show a falling off; at others, the manufacturing; at others, the mining; but the trade of Chicago is so extended that, when one of these fails somewhat as a source of demand, the others make up. This has been my experience in other years.

Reporter—Then, I suppose, the demand from manufacturing sources just now is lessened?

Mr. Roper—It must be; but the agricultural districts are well fixed. They have good crops, and must become buyers of staples to sufficient extent to keep trade satisfactory.

Reporter—How was trade before the panic?

Mr. Roper—First-rate. And so it was during the panic. It was not felt by us until a week after it struck Chicago. As compared with the trade of the same time last year, the business three weeks ago was much ahead.

Reporter—How is business now, as compared with before the trouble?

Mr. Roper—It has fallen off a little.

Reporter—How are collections?

Mr. Roper—Collections are getting better slowly, but I consider them much better than at one time I feared they would prove.

Reporter—As far as can reasonably be judged, what do you think of the prospects for this year's trade?

Mr. Roper—Unless something happens to set things back, I think trade will continue good. Whatever branches of industry may be still hampered, agricultural labor is well paid, and as long as that is the case, the city must do business. If a liberal policy is pursued all round, all will be well.

MR. SPRAGUE.

The reporter next called upon the grocery firm of Sprague, Warner & Co. Here he met Mr. Sprague, and the following conversation ensued:

Reporter—Are the effects of the recent panic still felt in your line of business?

Mr. Sprague—The volume of our trade is slightly diminished as compared with that before the crisis. This was probably caused by the calling in, during the excitement, by several grocery houses, of their agents.

Reporter—Did you call in your agents?

Mr. Sprague—We did not, and the result is that we are now doing, relatively, more business than those houses which did. I had faith that all was going to come out right, and the result has fully verified my anticipations.

Reporter—How do you find the country merchants behaving?

Mr. Sprague—Remittances are coming in as well as usual. Occasionally parties take advantage of the recent condition of affairs, but they are the exception, and not the rule.

Reporter—How was business before the panic?

Mr. Sprague—Just before the panic trade was heavier than the year previous, and the promise then was of a much heavier trade than was done last season.

Reporter—Do you think the Exposition is helping trade?

Mr. Sprague—Some of the business we are now doing is due to the show. We have sold goods to parties in the shop who would not probably have purchased otherwise.

Reporter—What is the present prospect for your business?

Mr. Sprague—I look very hopefully to the future. Stocks in the country are light, and, with the amount of currency coming to them from sales of grain, the country merchants must become heavy purchasers of city staples. They must buy groceries. The interior grocer buys little and often, so that trouble like that we have passed through is not long felt by them. After all, the panic seemed to affect only the larger institutions of the country, the banks and bankers. The credit of our merchants did not suffer during the trouble.

Reporter—Then you are quite satisfied with the present state of affairs and the prospect?

Mr. Sprague—I am more than satisfied,—I am well pleased.

MR. BANNARD.

The next house visited was also in the wholesale grocery line, the establishment of Franklin McVeagh & Co. Here Mr. Bannard, a member of the firm, said he was ready to supply any information desired, and the reportorial pump was immediately applied with the equally satisfactory results. Mr. Bannard considered that trade had got back just where it would have been at the present time had no panic occurred. Business could hardly be better than it has been during the past three days. He did not attribute this pleasant state of affairs to the Exposition. He considered it the natural course of events. The Jubilee he thought did more for wholesale business than the Exposition, which was doing good to the retail rather than to the wholesale business of the city. He thought Chicago had never before seen as good trade as that she was enjoying at the commencement of the bank panic. Business at the present time is quite as good as at the same time last year, and in about a week will be much better. He complained of the country bankers, some of whom, he said, are holding back collections, giving as their reasons for so doing that Chicago bankers are hanging on to money that comes in their possession, and they intend doing the same. As a class, the country grocery merchants are well fixed. They do a safe, comfortable business, and are very prompt payers. They have got into good habits in transacting their business, and it would take more than the recent occurrence to disturb the even tenor of their way. He expressed himself as well satisfied with the present condition of affairs.

A walk among

THE BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURERS

showed that the general opinion of the grocers with regard to the aspect of things coincides pretty thoroughly with theirs. An interview with the firm of C. H. Fargo & Co. shows how they look upon affairs.

Reporter—How is the boot and shoe trade progressing?

Mr. Fargo—We are very busy, which may partially be due to the Exposition. All circumstances considered, there is a very healthy demand for goods. Last week was the best of the year.

Reporter—That is a very happy condition of things so soon after the late panic.

Mr. Fargo—It is. Another thing which gives an impetus to our trade is the fact that hitherto, at this time of year, there has invariably been on hand, in the country, a large supply of men's heavy boots. This was not the case this year.

Reporter—How do you find business as compared with that being done before the panic?

Mr. Fargo—People who held off buying during the panic seem to think all trouble is over, and are buying freely. Collections are coming in as well as ever they did. One effect of the panic is that country merchants are buying more carefully. The trade, altogether, is in better shape now than a year ago. A healthy feeling of conservatism is prevailing which, if it lasts, will render the panic a boon rather than otherwise.

Reporter—How was the ante-panic trade as compared with that of last year?

Mr. Fargo—Before the panic trade was ahead of last year's.

Reporter—And now?

Mr. Fargo—Now it is as good as before the panic. Stocks generally are lighter than a year ago. Collections just now are fair, not what they were a year since, but, as a whole, the country merchants are not as much behind as might be anticipated, because just before the panic collections were particularly good.

Reporter—What do you think of things generally, at present?

Mr. Fargo—I am very well satisfied with the position. Things are working into a very satisfactory condition.

An interview with a member of the boot and shoe manufacturing firm of C. M. Henderson & Co. was rewarded with the intelligence that trade is as good just now as could have been anticipated before the panic. Customers have continued paying as well as ever, even during the panic, and when they get the money which must soon come to them they will pay even better. Business before the panic was probably 20 per cent better than at present. The presence of the Exposition may have a good effect upon trade. The present state of trade is quite satisfactory.

The feeling among

THE DRY GOODS MEN

was ascertained by feeling the pulse of two of the largest dry goods establishments in the city. In a visit to Mr. Leiter, in his wholesale establishment on the corner of Market and Madison streets, the reporter gained the information that that gentleman considered trade quite good at present. A very good legitimate demand for all classes of goods prevailed. As compared with the demand last year, but little difference was appreciable. There is a falling off, but the condition of things, as compared with panic times, is much improved. He did not think the Exposition helped the business of his firm. Collections continue very good, and are keeping well up to the ordinary run. Mr. Leiter considers that in the panic everybody acted with so much good sense, both wholesale merchants, bankers, and interior merchants, that the sting of the thing was removed before it could do any harm. Altogether, Mr. Leiter expressed himself heartily well pleased with the present condition of things.

Mr. Sim Farwell, of the firm of J. V. Farwell & Co., told the reporter that he considered trade just now to be very good, and reviving fast. The business done at their establishment during the past week was fully as good as that of the corresponding week last year, but business previous to the panic was much better. Collections are very good indeed, at present, although during the panic they fell off somewhat. Mr. Farwell expressed himself as quite pleased with the way that events had transpired, and thought that, in all probability, the aggregate of business done between July and December of this year will not be diminished by the panic.

ELSEWHERE.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 10.—A prominent Western Senator who conversed with the President a few days ago, represents the latter to be very decidedly opposed to an extra session of Congress for the purpose of having money matters tinkered with. Gen. Grant believes action by Congress will come about soon enough; that an extra session would

CAUSE ADDITIONAL ALARM

among the people of the country, as they would almost certainly believe the condition of affairs to be very bad,—a great deal worse than it really is; that no effort would be made by the people to improve matters, and themselves bring about a good healthy state of affairs, because they would be in suspense by the fact that Congress was at work with the object of doing something, but nobody could foresee what that something would be. The President seemed to be desirous of having something done that would put the business of the country once more

ON A SPECIE BASIS;

yet he seemed to believe in the expression made use of by Secretary Boutwell in one of his reports to Congress, namely, that specie payment will come from natural causes and not through any special legislation by Congress.

A COMMITTEE OF THREE GENTLEMEN

arrived here to-day from New Orleans, and succeeded in inducing the Comptroller of the Currency to allow the New Orleans National Banking Association to conduct the liquidation of their banking concern, which suspended some time ago. This will obviate the necessity of the appointment of a Receiver, and, it is believed, will insure a more prompt and satisfactory settlement of the indebtedness of the bank. The Banking Association has made certain representations to the authorities here, and if, upon examination, the bank is found to be in the condition represented, its affairs are to be wound up in accordance with Section 42 of the National Currency act. Other National Banks at New Orleans are said to be in a rather shaky condition, though it is hoped they will all bridge over the present financial stringency.

Estimates of

THE EXPENSES OF THE GOVERNMENT

for the next fiscal year have been completed by all of the executive branches except the Post-Office Department, and one or two of the lesser bureaus. None of them have as yet been footed up, and will not likely be until within a very short time before it becomes necessary to close them, in order to have them included in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, to Congress in December. It can be stated with safety, however, that a decrease as compared with this year will be shown in most instances.

REVENUE RECEIPTS.

A decided improvement appears to-day in the internal revenue receipts, which amount to $32,861, being $11,309 more than on last Friday, and nearly $27,000 more than on the 10th of September. But the total receipts for the month of October, including to-day, are over $1,000,000 less than they were during the first ten days of September.

EXPLANATION.

One of his organs says Gen. Grant only instructed the First National Bank to collect his salary account, and, instead of his having a special deposit to his credit, his personal account was actually overdrawn $71, and this has since been paid to the Receiver, and the account closed. It adds that he did have a little tin box in the bank of Jay Cooke & Co., containing his valuable private papers, and, among other things, the Rawlins bonds, which he holds in trust, but not a dollar in money on his own account.

[To the Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—Outstanding legal-tenders, $359,190,488.

PHILADELPHIA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 10.—The monetary stringency still continues, and the demand for greenbacks is increasing. Call loans average 12 to 15 per cent. Rates continue high, especially for time accommodations, and vary according to the borrower's circumstances, time, credit, etc. The unsettled condition of gold and stocks causes some degree of uneasiness, and places the market in an unstable condition.

MONETARY.

To-day Government bonds were very unsettled, and the stock market all through was dull and depressed. American silver was quoted at 104 to 108, and gold declined to almost the lowest point since the war, opening this morning at 109, declining to 108⅝, and closing at 108¼.

THE WORKING PEOPLE.

The effects of the stringency are now being felt by the industrial class of the community. The eight-hour system is being practically carried into effect in many places, and with the reduction in working-hands a reduction in wages keeps even pace. Many firms, especially woolen and cotton manufacturers, have suspended operations, and the result is that thousands of workmen are idle at the season when a straitening of their funds is felt with the most severity. In consequence of an intimation having been given to the workmen of

THE SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY,

on Wednesday, that there would be a reduction of 15 per cent on laborers' and 20 per cent on mechanics' wages, the whole body of workingmen in the foundry held a consultation at the St. Philip's Literary Institute. A committee was appointed to visit Henry G. Morris, head of the firm, on yesterday. In reply to the Committee, Mr. Morris explained the action of the firm. He said that the iron business throughout the country was not in a condition to warrant a continuance of the old rates of pay, and that the reduction would be adhered to. The Committee retired and held another meeting in the boiler-room of the factory to-day, when they agreed to strike; and the 600 men left the foundry in a body. The workmen claim that, as their late work has been upon contracts for Brazil, Peru, and other foreign countries unaffected by the late financial troubles, the arguments of Morris are without force. The feeling of these workmen may be taken as that of the entire working body in the city. The Committee informed me that they told Mr. Morris if he were short of money and could not just now pay regular rates, they would be content with what would barely suffice to support themselves and families, and the balance could remain in his hands until he was quite recovered.

THE IRON TRADE IN GENERAL.

The Committee, composed of intelligent men, were of the opinion that since the secret convention of foundry-owners, held a few weeks ago, the employers had determined to make the panic a pretext for a general reduction of wages, and that Morris was chosen as the first to begin the movement. From careful inquiries, I believe that the men speak truly, as I learn that the Baldwin Locomotive Works, Cramp & Sons, J. P. Morris, and several others intend following this lead.

This morning, Messrs. Starr & Sons, iron founders, of Camden, reduced the wages of the hands 10 per cent. The men struck, but, after an explanation given by Starr, Sr., they resumed work. I called on John H. Adams, partner in

THE M'CULLOCH IRON COMPANY,

to-day, and he stated that late advices from their various rolling-mills were to the effect that currency was becoming very hard to get, and hinted at the probability of a reduction of their present enormous force of hands. This firm has two rolling-mills at Northeast, one at Elkton, and two at Rollansville,—all in Maryland. They have branch works for galvanizing, in which they stand pre-eminent, in Cincinnati and here, and employ a very large number of hands. If this and a few such firms suspend, the consequences here will be something terrible to contemplate. To-day, thousands of women are out of employment, and many more soon will be if more currency is not obtained.

AT WILMINGTON, DEL.,

the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Company have reduced in their car-shop the daily working hours to nine, and doubtless the remaining manufacturers, who have not already suspended, will follow suit.

THE CARPET TRADE.

Almost all the large carpet-mills in Kensington have suspended and discharged their workmen, as the proprietors affirmed, in consequence of the difficulty in realizing at present on their goods, and the general prostration in trade. There are very few mills, cotton or woolen, in operation in the northwestern part of the city.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—Despite the agitation and nervousness of the previous day, operations in Wall street opened quietly this morning, and with a marked advance in quotations. No new failures were announced, and a better feeling seemed to prevail.

The Directors of the

UNION TRUST COMPANY

held another meeting this morning for the purpose of perfecting details of the resumption. Receiver Wesley, in an interview with Commodore Vanderbilt respecting the return of loans made by the Trust Company to the Lake Shore Railway Company, was informed by the latter, that he (Commodore Vanderbilt) would do all that man possibly could to return the money, and enable the Company to resume business. The proposition originally made by the Vanderbilt people was to the effect that the Lake Shore Company should return one-half of the loan of $1,800,000 in cash, and the remainder in equal sums in thirty, sixty, and ninety days. This was refused by the Receiver, who requires immediate cash. Another meeting of the Directors will be held to-morrow.

The depositors of the

DEFUNCT EIGHTH NATIONAL

Bank held a meeting yesterday, for the purpose of devising measures to compel the directors to pay sums due them by reason of the failure of the bank. They claim that the failure was owing to frauds by the officers of the bank, and that the Directors are responsible.

[To the Associated Press.]

INTERVIEW WITH THE PRESIDENT OF THE CLEARING-HOUSE.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—Mr. Camp, President of the Clearing-House Association, stated to-day that financial matters were becoming brighter. The banks are gaining rapidly in greenbacks, and confidence is being rapidly restored. The banks, he says, have paid and are paying more currency than ever before, and all demands for legitimate business purposes are being supplied. The loan-certificates outstanding amount to about $20,000,000, and are being cancelled as the general welfare will admit of. Mr. Camp is of opinion that a speedy cancellation of loan-certificates would be disastrous. He hoped they would be retired at latest by Nov. 1, the date originally agreed upon, but if at the expiration of that time the associated banks concluded that the public welfare demanded a continuance of loan certificates, the present policy would be adhered to. The banks have as yet taken no action relative to full resumption.

SPECIE ARRIVAL.

The steamship Doran, arrived to-day, brings £36,000 in specie.

UNION TRUST COMPANY.

The Trustees of the Union Trust Company to-day appointed a committee to consider the question of speedy resumption.

GROUNDLESS ALARMS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—Rumors in circulation to the effect that Claflin & Co. are in trouble are pronounced by the firm utterly groundless. Similar rumors regarding several provision houses lack confirmation, and are probably unfounded.

ST. LOUIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 10.—The St. Louis Fair closes to-morrow. It has been for many years a pet institution of the city, and its failure now would have been exceedingly mortifying. There have been as many people in attendance as on ordinary seasons, if not more, which shows that the panic has not seriously affected the people at large. Retailers and jobbers are in high spirits, and the minor business of the city has been generally good during the week, therefore, it is more difficult to judge of financial affairs. The average opinion of men to-day is that the situation is better than it was last week. It is estimated that the fair has brought nearly a $1,000,000 in currency, to the city. Exchange is in great demand, and as high as 5 per cent in certified checks is sometimes offered for it. The strong banks report themselves as growing stronger daily in currency. Many efforts are made to check out from banks thought shaky into those considered firm. The failure of the St. Louis Union National was caused principally, it is said, by extensive dealing in county bonds. There is no noticeable increase in transactions on 'Change, grain receipts, nor in Eastward shipments. The commission business, as managed here, is chiefly an agency for country dealers, very little grain being held by St. Louis men. There is a general furling of sails, and preparations to weather the storm, which most business men hope to accomplish without serious trouble.

BUFFALO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 10.—Money matters are all right here now, and business is not hampered for want of currency. A bank President remarked to-day that the rumors that worse was yet to come were groundless. There is reason to believe that confidence is completely restored in financial circles here.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 10.—The Cincinnati Clearing-House Association held another meeting this afternoon, and agreed to retire and cancel the loan certificates at the rate of 20 per cent per week, thus requiring five weeks to cancel the entire issue. They also agreed to continue the settlement of balances, during the process of retiring the certificates, by the use of certificates, and that the banks might loan the same to other banks desiring their use on a deposit of satisfactory security. No day for the resumption has yet been fixed. Evans & Co. announce that they will resume currency payment to-morrow. Confidence has steadily improved here to-day.

THE DUBUQUE DEFALCATION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Oct. 10.—Mr. Babbage, Cashier of the Merchants' National Bank of this city, publishes a card in to-day's papers, in which he says he will devote his whole time and energies to make his effects pay as far as possible his indebtedness to the bank. He closes with these words: "I have made many mistakes, met with sad reverses, but would ask the suspension of public judgment until I can have a sufficient time to do the best that is possible for me to do for the creditors, which, if I am not greatly disappointed, I trust will turn out much better than they anticipated."

TACOMA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Oct. 10.—Special newspaper reports received from Washington Territory state that there is very little activity on the line of the Northern Pacific. The surveying and grading on the town site of Tacoma has been suspended, and all employes, except those indispensably required, have been discharged.

NASHVILLE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 10.—There is plenty of money here, and a large amount of cotton could be forwarded but for the fact that the planters hold it hoping for better prices.

POLITICAL.

The Anti-Monopolists of Jasper County, Iowa.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WINTERSET, Ia., Oct. 9, via Prairie City, Ia., Oct. 10.—The Anti-Monopolist party of this County held their mass-meeting preparatory to the election that takes place on Tuesday next, in the Court-House at this place to-day. The meeting, though not large, was enthusiastic, and determined to break the unscrupulous ring that had so long controlled the County by electing the ticket of the people. The meeting was addressed in the afternoon by S. M. Smith, of Illinois, to whom the meeting paid earnest attention during his speech of two hours and a half, and testified their approval by hearty applause.

The Hon. Fred Donnelly addressed the meeting in the evening. In a speech of an hour and a half, he handled the questions that are agitating the producers of the West in a masterly manner. After showing how the Republican party had violated their pledges of reform by wasting millions on party favorites, he gave a history of the subsidies to swindling railroad schemes, by which they were enabled to plunder the people and make still heavier their burdens, which are already too grievous to be borne. The speech made a deep impression upon the people, and at its close Mr. Donnelly was roundly cheered.

The meeting adjourned, with a determination to make their votes tell against all monopolies and corruptions in high places. On Tuesday next it is hoped that a decided victory over political tricksters and demagogues of every degree will be achieved.

An Administration Organ in Michigan Charges the Responsibility for the Salary-Grab on President Grant.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ADRIAN, Mich., Oct. 10.—The Adrian *Times and Expositor*, the Administration organ of this city,—of which J. H. Fee, Postmaster, is editor-in-chief and joint proprietor,—contained a savage attack upon Gen. Grant in its issue of this evening, laying the whole responsibility of the salary-steal upon his shoulders. The following is the opening and conclusion of the article: "Sundry political conventions have met since the adjournment of Congress, and all, or nearly all, have had their say about what is known as the salary-grab; but none of them on the Republican side have had the boldness to place the responsibility of the salary bill becoming a law where it properly belongs—with President Grant." . . . "We are opposed to the Congressional feature of the salary bill, and we hope to see Republicans in every part of the country denounce not only the men who aided in the passage of the measure, but all men who took the money. It is the part of manhood and honesty not to forget that President Grant had it in his power to squelch this raid on the Treasury, and that he did not do it; and we fail to see any great difference in point of morality in a Congressman voting himself $2,500 increase of salary, and a President signing a bill which gave him an increase of $25,000. This difference does not exist. A single Congressman could not have prevented the bill becoming a law; that power did rest with President Grant. The people will not adopt a rule for public action which prescribes penalties for minor officials, and leaves equally guilty ones of higher position to go scot free."

Sangamon County Grangers.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Oct. 10.—A council of representatives from the Granges in this county was held in this city to-day, and the following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That the employment of the term "Grangers" as used by certain parties in calling an anti-monopoly convention in this county for Oct. 11, is without the sanction of the Patrons of Husbandry, and does not in anywise reflect the wishes or sentiments of the Granges of Sangamon County, such a movement being in conflict with the fundamental law of our order.

This will probably settle the anti-monopoly movement in this county, although a meeting in that interest was held to-night, yet it did not foreshadow much strength. Their Convention to nominate a county ticket meets to-morrow.

Corrected Returns of the Election for City Treasurer in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 10.—A recount of the vote for City Treasurer, gives Hubert, Democrat, a majority of 58 votes over Bauer, who was supposed to have been elected.

THE RECORDER'S OFFICE.

History of the Job and Its Progress.

The Ashton-Hesing Bid for the "Influence" of the "Times."

List of all the Offers, and an Examination of Their Relative Merits.

Probable Defeat of the Iniquitous Scheme.

When the Committee of the County Commissioners having in charge the providing of commodious quarters for the Recorder's Office made a bid for the "influence" of the *Times*, by accepting its extortionate bid for rooms, and ignored the superior quarters offered for the use of the county at from one-half to three-fourths the sum demanded by Mr. Storey, they did not know what a storm of indignation was about to be stirred up among tax-payers. It is generally known that the present quarters of the Recorder are too small, and that an effort was being made to better them. This gave the money-grabbing element in the County Board an opportunity to work in a job. Mr. Samuel Ashton might have realized by adding another story to the Criminal Court and Jail Building, but for the persistent refusal of Commissioner Harrison to sanction so palpable a job. By a little judicious manœuvering of the better portion of the Board he succeeded in defeating this effort, and in securing the insertion of an advertisement in the county organ, calling for quarters for the office.

In response to this advertisement the Board received five bids, one from the *Times*, one from the Marine Bank, one from the Grand Pacific Hotel, one from Reuben Schloesser, and one from the Lakeside Publishing Company.

It will be understood that the present quarters of the Recorder are very small,—altogether too contracted for the needs of the office. It has but 2,600 square feet of area, and 163 square feet of vault room. The *Times* offered 3,290 square feet, or 690 square feet more, and 57 square feet more vault room. At the same time, the vaults offered by the *Times* are too narrow to admit of a shelf on each side, and they are really of less value than the vaults at present in use by the Recorder. These are very valid objections to the bid of the *Times*, even had the rental been very low; but as it was $6,000 per annum, one would have supposed that a conscientious committee would have left it out entirely. There are other objections to the building. The Recorder employs a great many lady copyists, and it would be an outrage upon these ladies to connect them in any way with the *Times*. Lastly, the profanity of the chief editor is said to have seriously damaged the roof of the building in several places. That these circumstances are not mere trifles may be understood from the fact that not a single office in the building has been rented. And Mr. Storey asked only $6,000 for limited quarters in this questionable place.

Mr. X. L. Otis, Secretary and Treasurer of the Pacific Hotel Company, made a proposition, offering five rooms, each containing 1,000 square feet, situated on the corner of LaSalle and Lake streets. Two of these rooms are in the basement, and three on the main floor. The situation guarantees plenty of light and less noise than any other in the building. Mr. Stewart was satisfied with the amount of room, and so also were Messrs. Herting, Jones, Crawford, and others of the Board who voted against them. The original proposition was to rent these rooms to the county for $5,000 per annum. Subsequently the rental was reduced to $4,000, and now the offer is to make it $6,600. The space given is nearly a third more than the *Times* gives, the vault-room considerably greater, and the rent $2,400 less than that of the *Times*. Besides all this, these rooms adjoin the courts, while the rooms offered by the *Times* are four long squares, nearly half a mile, distant from them. And yet the Committee gave in their report for the *Times*.

A bid was made by Mr. R. R. Donelly, manager of the Lakeside Publishing Company, and all the other competitors conceded that, excepting Mr. Scammon's proposition, the Lakeside offer was very much the best made. Mr. Donelly would give rooms on the first floor, covering 4,116 square feet, and in the basement 1,892 square feet, well lighted, well ventilated, high, and excellently suited, the Recorder thought, to the needs of an examining room. The total number of square feet of room offered by Mr. Donelly was 6,008; by the *Times*, 3,290; balance in favor of Lakeside, 2,718 square feet. In the important matter of vaults for the preservation of records, Mr. Donelly offered a burglar and fire proof vault containing 85½ square feet; and an immense repository, constructed on the same principles, containing 900 square feet for books, papers, and everything else. The *Times* offered a total of 219 square feet of vault, too narrow for service. Balance in favor of the Lakeside vaults, 766½ square feet. The *Times* wanted $6,000 per annum, and Mr. Donelly $3,780; balance in favor of the Lakeside, $2,220. Besides all this, the Lakeside building adjoins the Courts, and the *Times* Building is nearly half a mile away. And yet the Committee preferred to give the award to the *Times*.

The Marine Bank, situated five blocks from the Courts, made a most generous offer. Mr. Scammon offered the corner half of the basement, in which the Marine Bank was situated, 40x72 feet, with excellent light and two immense vaults, together with some half-dozen rooms—all the Recorder wanted, in fact—on the fourth floor, with four additional vaults; or the other half of the basement of the same size, with all the fourth floor, with vaults to match, for $3,500. The corner room, 40x72 feet, would make an excellent examining room, being only three steps below the sidewalk, while a water-elevator connects the two floors very conveniently. There is no doubt that Mr. Scammon's bid was a generous one. Now he will make another. He offers the whole of the basement and fourth stories—giving 11,400 square feet of room, and five vaults, containing about 1,500 square feet—for $5,000 a year.

There was still another offer, as generous as any of the others, made by Reuben Schloesser, the owner of a handsome stone front, solidly-built block on the corner of Adams and LaSalle streets, diagonally opposite the Courts. Mr. Schloesser offered a room 20x40 feet in the basement as a vault, agreeing to build it round with stone, cement, iron, and whatever else was needed to render it proof against fire and burglars. This would give in itself 800 square feet, or nearly four times that offered by the *Times*. He placed at the disposal of the county a handsome room, 25x50 feet, as an examining room; another room 20x40; and two smaller rooms each 16x20; a fifth 15x28, making a total of 2,118 square feet. Each of these rooms had vaults, whose capacity, together with that in the basement, is 1,856 square feet of fire and burglar proof vaulting. Not one member of the Board of Commissioners thought proper to examine these rooms, for which Mr. Schloesser asked only $3,000, or half the sum required by the *Times*. And yet the Committee proposed to hand over the contract to Mr. Storey, to secure his "influence."

There is no great danger of this little job reaching a successful consummation. An outraged community are prepared to take legal steps to prevent it. Mr. Bogue has succeeded in making the matter public by calling for diagrams of all the rooms offered, together with a statement by the Recorder of his actual needs. Mr. Hesing's little coup seems destined to fail.

THE EXPOSITION.

Six Thousand Visitors to the Great Show Yesterday—Everything Working Smoothly—A Large 25-cent Crowd Expected To-Day.

After the immense attendance at the Exposition on Thursday, the public took a rest yesterday, and there were not a million or two of visitors, though there were six or seven thousand, including not a few from the country. Everything went off smoothly, and the interest was in nowise abated compared with other days. The music was good as usual, the fountain sent forth its jets of silvery spray, the pictures in the art gallery looked as well as ever, the candy, washing-machine, soda-water, and pharm-bell departments were lively, and the masterlarkers and tombstone-makers' wares were grave and solemn.

THE WILCOX & GIBBS SEWING-MACHINE,

attracted the usual share of attention, and the ladies expatiated on its simplicity of construction, its quietness of operation, its non-liability to miss stitches or break the thread; on its using but one thread and hence causing no spooling or bother with a shuttle, and on the seam being automatically fastened by the machine. They likewise admired a cherry silk dress with lace overskirt and a beautiful braided handkerchief-case made without the use of a hand-needle. The lace overskirt is just as it left the machine, not having been laundried. These articles are really triumphs of art and should be seen by every lady visitor.

AMONG THE VISITORS

were an installment of twenty of the inmates of the Home for the Friendless. The management extended to the institution the courtesies of the building, letting the poor folks in free, which was a good and noble thing to do. Other installments will attend day by day, until all the inmates have seen and wondered. There are other charitable institutions to which the same courtesy will probably be extended.

TO-D. Y A MUSIC.

This is a half-price day,—25 cents a head,—and an immense crowd may be expected if the day is fine. Following is the musical programme:

AFTERNOON.

1. March—"King William"	Parlow
2. Potpourri from "La Sonnambula"	Bellini
3. Overture—"Rosamunde"	Schubert
4. Andante and mazurka	Hermann
5. Selections from "Attila"	Verdi
6. Waltzes—"Themen"	Strauss
7. Overture—"The Pilfrim"	Lobe
8. Prelude from "Il Lombardi"	Verdi
9. Galop—"Whirlwind"	Doppler

EVENING.

1. March—"Thalia"	Hoffmann
2. Selections from "Il Poliuto"	Donizetti
3. Overture—"Zanetta"	Auber
4. Waltzes—"Morning Journals"	Strauss
5. Potpourri from "Estasala"	Balfe
6. Romanza from "Lurline" (cornet solo)	Wallace
7. Overture—"Masaniello"	Auber
8. Selection—"La Dame Blanche"	Boieldieu
9. Galop—"Balson"	Ziroff

Conductor—Flodoard Hoffmann.

THE COURT-HOUSE PLANS.

Special Meeting of the Common Council Last Evening.

Final Discussion of the Three Premium Court-House Plans.

Tilley's Plan Adopted by a Vote of 20 to 19.

The Council held a special meeting yesterday evening, in order to settle the Court-House plans. The Acting Mayor was in the chair, and all the Aldermen were present except Ogden.

Ald. McAvoy offered the following:

Resolved, That the Mayor be requested to cause the three plans of the City Hall and Court-House, hung in the Council chamber, to be hung in the gallery of the Exposition building for the purpose of inspection.

It was adopted.

The question was on Ald. McGrath's amendment to substitute Matz's plan for Tilley's, which was made some week's ago.

Ald. Richardson moved that the Chair appoint a committee of three, one from each division, to confer with a similar committee of the Board of County Commissioners in regard to selecting a Court-House plan.

Ald. Woodman opposed the motion, preferring to meet and settle the question. He found no change in public sentiment in the desire for Tilley's plan. Nine business-men out of ten were for Eureka, and, since they paid the taxes, he deferred to their judgment, though not preferring it himself altogether. On Change, out of 200 only two opposed Eureka. Many knew nothing about the plans, but they wanted to try Tilley. They had to foot the bills, and so he should let them have their way.

Ald. Lengacher was surprised that Ald. Woodman had changed so greatly, for only a few days before he favored the Gay plan strongly.

Ald. Woodman wanted to know which plan Ald. Lengacher voted for first.

That gentleman stated he believed Matz's the best, and voted for it; but, since it had no chance, he voted for Gay.

Ald. Woodman explained further that he himself would build according to Gay's plan, but he yielded to the tax-payers.

Ald. Lengacher still thought the change due to some unexplained influence. The Board of Trade was not the body to decide about plans.

Ald. Pavlous moved the previous question, being disgusted with so much talking, and seeing that another night was being wasted on it.

After some talk, he withdrew it.

Ald. Schaffner favored Ald. Richardson's amendment. Matters were at a deadlock, and everybody was sick of the business.

Ald. McGennis opposed the resolution, since it was merely for delay, and since nine tax-payers out of ten favored Tilley's plan.

Ald. Sherwood raised the point that Richardson's resolution was out of order.

The Chair sustained the point.

Ald. Richardson renewed his point that the Council had already adopted a plan, and wanted the views of the Chair on that point.

The Chair was of the opinion no binding action had been had.

Ald. Richardson appealed from that decision. The appeal was discussed at length.

Ald. Woodman, to end the discussion, moved to reconsider the vote by which the Gay plan was adopted, if it had been.

It was ruled out of order.

Ald. Brand moved that the Investigating Committee look into the motives of the Aldermen who voted for the Tilley plan.

The decision of the Chair was sustained—yeas, 21; nays, 17—as follows:

Yeas—Bowen, Dixon, Warren, McGinness, Coey, Sidwell, Stone, Pickering, Bailey, Powell, Bond, Clark, O'Brien, Clark, Kehoe, Heath, Miner, Sherwood, Moore, Cleveland, Woodman, and Corcoran—21.

Nays—Richardson, McAvoy, Tracey, Schmitz, Cullerton, McClowry, Clowry, O'Brien, Sweet, Quirk, McGrath, Eckhardt, Stout, Mahr, Lengacher, Schaffner, Carney, Cannon, and Brand—17.

Ald. Sidwell moved the previous question on pending questions.

Ald. McGrath rose to a privileged question.

The Chair ruled it not in order.

Ald. McGrath wanted to know if the Chair would vote on every question, and then exercise the veto power afterward.

The Chair said that did not concern him.

The previous question was ordered—yeas 22, nays 16.

Ald. McGrath's motion to adopt Matz' plan was lost—yeas 14, nays 25.

The yeas were—McAvoy, Tracey, Schmitz, Cullerton, McClowry, O'Brien, McGrath, Eckhardt, Sweet, Mahr, Lengacher, Carney, Cannon, and Brand.

The next motion was Ald. McAvoy's substitute to refer the whole matter back to a Joint Committee of the Council and County Commissioners to select a plan out of the whole forty-nine.

It was lost—yeas, 17; nays, 22—as follows:

Yeas—Richardson, McAvoy, Tracey, Schmitz, Cullerton, McClowry, Clowry, O'Brien, Sweet, Quirk, McGrath, Eckhardt, Stout, Mahr, Lengacher, Schaffner, Carney, Cannon, Corcoran, Schaffner, and Brand—17.

Nays—Bowen, Dixon, Warren, McGennis, Coey, Sidwell, Stone, Pickering, Bailey, Powell, Bond, Clark, Kehoe, Heath, Miner, Sherwood, Moore, Cleveland, Woodman, and Corcoran—22.

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The yeas were—McAvoy, Tracey, Schmitz, Cullerton, McClowry, O'Brien, McGrath, Eckhardt, Sweet, Mahr, Lengacher, Carney, Cannon, and Brand.

The Council then adjourned.

WASHINGTON.

Government and Trade.

Grant, Boutwell & Co. on the Suspension of Political Economy.

Truth "Cosmopolitan, but Not National."

Notes on Passing Faces.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4, 1873.

It is refreshing, if not very profitable, to see what the politicians have been doing for us in anticipation of the late stringency and alarm.

BOUTWELL AS SIR ORACLE.

Mr. Boutwell has been President Grant's Midas for about four years. In his report to Speaker Blaine, dated Dec. 2, 1872, he wrote four full pages on the currency and exchange. He stated the obstacle of the day as follows:

"The circulation of each bank is fixed arbitrarily by a rule of law. The aggregate circulation is, therefore, a fixed sum, and consequently there is practically no reserve to meet the increased demand for money due occasionally to extraordinary events at home or abroad, and arising periodically with the incoming of the harvest. The old State-bank system is sometimes commended for the quality termed *elasticity*; but that quality, as found in that system, was the principal source of financial disaster. Under that system, in the absence of a present demand for coin, there was practically no limit to the issue of paper currency. . . . It can never be wise to allow banks or parties who have pecuniary interests at stake to increase or diminish the volume of currency in the country at their pleasure."

Mr. Boutwell then gives up the conundrum:

"Nor do I [even I] find in the condition of things a law or rule on which we can safely rely."

There is, indeed, no proposition before the country, except that long advocated by Horace Greeley, John Lynch, and others, to make our bonds convertible into currency at will, and the currency boundless as the bonds,—interest only being the check upon an excessive application for currency.

THE TRADE-DOLLAR AND EXCHANGE.

Great expectations are entertained of the pulssance of our new trade-dollar,—the Spanish and Mexican silver piece Yankeeized,—to make New York the seat of exchange for the globe, instead of Lombard street. Richardson already appears with a recommendation to begin quoting foreign exchange from our standard, with the cent for the deviation, instead of fractions of the pound, florin, and thaler. Even Gen. Grant has been writing exercises on exchange; and the *National Republican*, in a double-leaded announcement, said, last Friday, that "He expressed the opinion that the merchants and solid business-men of the country would take advantage of the low rate of exchange now prevailing in the management of their fall business-transactions."

How could a merchant do this when there was no currency to do it with?

Mr. Boutwell alludes to this important subject in his last report only by saying that, "If our annual earnings as vessel-owners were $80,000,000 instead of $30,000,000, the difference in the amount of exchange available abroad would meet a large part of the adverse balance in ordinary years." This is another remark from the oracle.

The bill of exchange—that most modern of contrivances to show international confidence and substitute faith for freights—took its origin in the persecutions of Jews, who dared not send their gold over the highways of medieval and most Christian Europe, but exchanged amongst each other their written obligations. In civilization, in some of its highest attainments, Jewish or Christian? Is it, at its best, as Rothschild makes it, or as Henry Clews makes it? A bill of exchange takes its value from its negotiability, and this it derives from the positive, unfettered promise on its face, to pay without any conditions. When the President comes to a barren condition of the currency, congratulates the merchants on their opportunity to buy exchange, he forgets a law in finance, viz.: "That, the more bills of exchange, the less relatively is the currency; the fewer bills of exchange, the more plenty, relatively, is money." It is well enough, however, for the President to go wrong, for he is not solemnly and officially committed, in his reports, that, "For the purposes of government, the principles of political economy are national, and not cosmopolitan." The same may be said of the law of gravity under some kinds of government, as, for example, a nation of drunkards might appear to themselves to be all falling upwards.

MR. BOUTWELL PREDICTED.

Mr. Boutwell, in 1872, discussed the present crisis apprehensively or unwittingly, by saying: "Our problem is to find a way of increasing the currency for moving the crops, and diminishing it at once when that work is done. This is unnecessary work." He adds, "and cannot be compelled to the banks, but in the Treasury Department." Instead of answering his own question, Mr. Boutwell then says that high protection, more American shipping, and more transportation between the fields of produce and the ports, added to a sturdy refusal to add to the paper in circulation, "will bring about specie-payments through "such natural channels." Three unnatural causes one would think our Groton financiers meant. In short, we are to elevate ourselves by the straps of our boots, over successive terraces of panic, to the golden table-land.

OUR CONDITION AS TO CURRENCY.

Nineteen hundred-odd banks, which own above $400,000,000 in United States bonds, have, say, $400,000,000 of bank-notes therefor, and do a business of $870,000,000. To this add $400,000,000 of United States legal-tender notes and fractional currency. Total money available in extremity, $800,000,000.

I put the above paragraph out to the memory to hold on to.

In 1870 the above total was $790,000,000, and as that time every inhabitant—man, woman, and child—would have received, upon a division of the above circulation per capita, about $26.50 apiece. This would have been more than a distribution of the same kind would have afforded Great Britain by fifty per cent; near than in France by $5 per head. The bank-circulation of France is only $252,000,000; of Great Britain, $196,000,000. But we have only $40,000,000 of gold in circulation, while Great Britain had $400,000,000, and France $700,000,000. Take all that we can circulate, and add all those nations can circulate, whether bank-notes or specie, and we have, as I have said above, $790,000,000; Great Britain, $596,000,000; and France, $952,000,000. If all our computed wealth of property were put in a pile of money, we should have $2.62 to every $100 in the pile; which is a very large proportion of money in hand,—much larger than either nation named or both.

But to the above total, if we add bank-certificates, securities, etc., which, to some extent, perform the functions of money, we have a currency effective on occasions to the hight of nearly $900,000,000, omitting deposits. In the year 1860, just before the War and the National Banks began, we had in the country $200,000,000 of specie and less than $240,000,000 of bank circulation. Mr. Boutwell's statement of too much "elasticity" to the State banks would hardly appear to be true in view of this moderate circulation. We then had about $14 a piece all round of circulating medium, or less by $6.50 than nowadays.

For all this circulation, the banks pay the Government in taxes $18,388,000 a year. If they can lend their money at the usual percentage, they can earn upon their currency alone ($360,000,000 at 10 per cent) $36,000,000, and, besides, receive upon their bonds not less than $20,000,000. They admit to have made, in the year 1872, net earnings of $36,500,000 upon a capital of $468,000,000.

The whole subject is mixed by the variety of national money, and the power of the banks over politics and Treasury officials. I will give

AN INSTANCE:

The other day, I met the Comptroller of the Currency in the street, and asked him the situation. He spoke cordially and fully, as always, and, amongst other things, told me of a late communication in the New York *Times*, which he distinguished as "remarkable," wherein a communicant wrote that certain German bankers had visited America to see for themselves the prospects of the Northern Pacific Railroad; that they had returned and made an elaborate report to the effect that the financial backing of the said road was altogether inadequate; and that this report had been suppressed by Jay Cooke & Co. "The writer," said Mr. Knox, "appears to be well posted, and you had better hunt up the paper."

I did nothing about it either way, but related all that I remembered vital of the conversation to some telegraphic correspondents, for their use. The next time I went into the Comptroller's room, he tried the deep official peal on me, because, as he explained, Mr. Henry D. Cooke had been incensed, and became, in the report, Mr. Knox had appeared as authentic-gazing out of his own mouth the *Times* letter referred to. The deep official peal is lost on me. I took the impression as it was given, and the public got the main point. But what influence should Henry D. Cooke have had upon the Comptroller of the Currency in this small matter, when he had closed his bank upon a telegraphic report of Jay Cooke & Co's. suspension, and locked up depositors there,—as if a National Bank was no more than a private wild-cat banking-house. The reason a newspaper-man take the bull by the horns is, that Comptrollers of the Currency do not do their full moral duty. Mr. Hulburd, Knox's predecessor, knew full well that Henry D. Cooke's Cashier got Paymaster Paulding into everlasting disgrace by manipulating the paymoneys into a tottering bank, and then drawing upon the decrepit bank for the First National's balance. Who ever drew that fact out in aid of a ruined man's good name but the press? In like manner, Henry D. Cooke is no such wonder of probity that the Comptroller of the Currency need raise the deep official peal on me. The fact is, that the best of our second-grade officeholders are a set of moral cowards, and ought to preside at their bureau in petticoats. Then their voices would be less like old women's.

THE NEXT INSTANCE.

When Mr. Boutwell was Secretary of the Treasury, last September, he released, on the application of Bill Mann, Simon Cameron, and other politicians who differ from him in having no disguises, several millions of dollars, in order to make money plentiful so as to carry the Pennsylvania and Ohio elections. This was a foul outrage on the right of independent suffrage,—a contemptible interference of a Treasury politician with the course of events.

But, when there is a cry, in a few months, to release a part of the legal-tender reserves, to move the crops and save a panic, Grant and his boy Babcock respond that they cannot violate their constitution. Richardson also says it cannot be done. Then they ought to be impeached for their former conduct.

GOLD.

In all America, our great array of currency is offset by less than $150,000,000 of coin,—$50,000,000 less than we possessed in 1860. No wonder that little Canada and big England are pushing in with their gold.

THE GOVERNMENT AT THE SALLY-PORT.

A lobbyist said to me today:

"What would you bet that Congress this winter does not guarantee the Northern Pacific bonds?"

My reply was not delayed: "What will you bet that, if that event happens, several Congressmen will not be hanged?"

It was the expectation of Jay Cooke, Co., and cohort, that the Government would guarantee the payment of the bonded interest of the Northern Pacific Railroad. This idea was never dismissed. It was vaguely hinted as a near certainty to many an investor. It was discussed by Jay Cooke and his lobbyists, Chandler and Wilkeson. Yet, for springing it as an item of news prematurely, H. D. Cooke threatened to sue several newspapers. These tridents of the honor of Cooke, Gross & Co. are a libel of the revealment of their intentions! What, then, was the par value in honor of their intentions?

FANT, SMOOT, AND SUIT.

Three monosyllables express three orders of culprit fay: Fant, Smoot, Suit. They are all bold gamboliers in the article of great expectations, all protectors of the Capitol precincts, all natives of the District of Columbia. Suit and Smoot came from Prince George's County, just over the District line. They are about 38 years of old apiece. Suit graduated a whisky-distiller at Louisville, and branded his Bourbon with the National Capitol edifice. He returned to the District in time to put into execution a great land scheme, and Smoot aided and abetted there, and invite the High Joint Commission to a fox-chase, and then to get into a quarrel with Smoot. Esquire Smoot had been brought up by hand by the Hon. James Harlan, on Indian Agencies and other luxuries of the loyal market. He concluded to be a great railroad-magnate, and lay a road from the Capitol to Point Lookout, receiving therefor county bonds; and, of course, he would come to Congress from Republicanized or, as they call it when they carry a county, "Free Maryland."

The strife between Suit and Smoot, both competitors for those county-bonds, was dreadful. Smoot triumphed, and Fant escaped his contractorial drafts. Time drafted Fant's head at Smoot, struck Fant, and broke his bank. Two of the monosyllables were speechless. Suit calmly razed down from his sandy hill-tops, and continued to grade the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad down to Giesboro Point. GAZA.

THE FREE METHODISTS.

Session of the Illinois Conference—Appointments and Statistics.

The Illinois Conference of the Free Methodists, which commenced its session at Winnebago, Ill., on the 1st inst., adjourned on the 6th. The following appointments were made:

APPOINTMENTS.

FOX RIVER DISTRICT—L. Bailey, Chairman; Morgan street, Chicago, J. G. Terrill; Wheaton, to be supplied; Aurora, J. M. Y. Smith; St. Charles, James M. Scott; Elgin and Clintonville, R. K. Parks; Lodi and Blackberry, Lowell Crystal Lake, Dillon P. Baker; Marengo, M. L. Yorheise; Belvidere, C. W. Frank; L. Bailey, Editor of the *Free Methodist*.

WISCONSIN DISTRICT—D. M. Sinclair, Chairman; Whitewater, D. M. Sinclair; Janesville and Pleasantville, E. Z. Twing; Beaver Dam and Berlin, to be supplied; Platteville, New Diggings, and Big Patch, S. A. Gilley; Portage City and Fort Winnebago, W. A. Noble; Magnolia, J. W. Cain.

CENTRAL DISTRICT—J. Travis, Chairman; Ashton, J. Thaxter; Galva and Kewanee, W. W. Kelley; Atkinson, Manlius, and Sheffield, C. E. Harroun, Jr.; Freeport and Lena, J. Whitney; Savanna, Thos. Vipond; Winnebago, C. E. Harroun, Sr.; Jacksonville and Whitehall, W. F. Manley.

IOWA DISTRICT—J. Travis, Chairman; DeWitt, G. F. Miller; Port Byron and Otter Creek, T. B. Arnold, one to be supplied; Waterloo, J. W. Dake; Sioux City Mission, to be supplied; Fairfield and Birmingham, A. H. Greene; Selma and Mt. Zion, J. Buss; White Oak, A. P. Goode; Hanover, W. C. Thompson; Bear Grove and Atlantic, to be supplied.

STATISTICS.

Preachers, 31; members, 1,846. Since the Conference was organized, in 1861, there has been organized out of it three Conferences, viz: The Michigan, the Kansas and Missouri, and the Minnesota. One year ago these Conferences had an aggregate membership of 50 preachers and 2,045 members.

The denomination has a total membership of 175 traveling preachers, and about 8,000 members. The *Free Methodist*, the organ of the denomination, has a circulation of 2,300, or a fraction of more than one copy for every three members. Two seminaries are in active operation,—one at North Chili, N. Y., and the other at Spring Arbor, Mich.; and a subscription is in circulation to build another near Elgin in this State. J. G. T.

Mr. Greeley and Mr. Lincoln.

A correspondent of the *Nation* sends to that journal a letter written by the late Mr. Greeley, introducing it as follows:

"Turning over some old letters the other day, I came upon one from Mr. Greeley, which illustrates his relations to Mr. Lincoln and his Administration. I simply premise that Count Gasparin had sent to my care an appeal for the renomination of Mr. Lincoln on the ground of the moral support which his re-election would give to our cause in Europe. This plea I sent to Mr. Greeley, with the request that he would publish it in the *Tribune*, and I received the following reply. The italics are Mr. Greeley's:

"NEW YORK, April 6, 1864.

"MY DEAR SIR: I see that those who know least about the way things are managed at Washington want Mr. Lincoln renominated, and I presume they will have their way. I match their judgment with that of Congress, whereof not one-third of the Unionists desire Mr. Lincoln's renomination, and not half can be constrained to seem to oppose it, even by the terrors of popular reprobation. Count Gasparin, 3,500 miles away, is naturally more decided and zealous than Connecticut; were he 10,000 miles away, he would be still more so.

"I am not accustomed to allow majorities to dictate my opinions; if I were, I should be among the new converts to abolition, and share in their choice for President. But having seen and *felt* too much during the last three mournful years, it seems *my* duty to favor the nomination of some one who *will* not go through Baltimore in disguise and darkness when he goes to be inaugurated, and who will cause the Mayor and Young Christians of that city to be kicked for treason out of the White House whenever they shall dare propose that troops be forbidden to cross the territory of Maryland to defend the Federal metropolis. Had the three first Generals that proved treacherous or cowardly been shot on sight thereafter, we should long since have seen the end of the Rebellion, says yours,

"HORACE GREELEY."

ALONG THE N. P.

The Coal-Fields on the Sweetbrier—What Effect They Will Have upon the Road.

Unpleasant Position of the Settlers on the "Great Isothermal."

Relations of the Railroad with Jay Cooke.

Unpublished Notes of the Yellowstone Expedition.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

FORT A. LINCOLN, Dakota, Sept. 30, 1873.

Although on the opposite (or south) side of the Missouri River, Fort Abraham Lincoln may properly be considered the western terminus of the Northern Pacific Road. Bismarck lies two miles from the river, and four miles from the Fort; but the Company has continued its track to the ferry-landing opposite. It is only a service track, temporarily constructed, and no depot-buildings or transfer platforms have yet been built. If—and thereby hangs a tale—the Northern Pacific Company ever continues the construction of its line west, a bridge will have to be erected across the Missouri River to land on the south side, about a mile above Fort Lincoln. It is not my business to anticipate the romance of that tale; it will undoubtedly be of the New York *Ledger* kind,—continued through many weary chapters. Just now the managers of the Northern Pacific are exceedingly anxious to get their line across the Missouri River, so as to reach the coal-fields which are represented to crop out 26 miles west of Fort Lincoln. A few days

PREVIOUS TO THE COLLAPSE

of Jay Cooke & Co., the Northern Pacific Company had fully resolved upon constructing this 26 miles before the winter set in; and then, with an ice-bridge across the Missouri River, open and work the coal-beds, to supply not only the wants of the Company, but the people of Bismarck, and the intervening country as far east as Brainerd. Gen. Rosser, Engineer in charge of the west end of the Northern Pacific, informs me that no effort will be made this fall to build the proposed extension. This decision falls heavily upon many ex-contractors and laboring men, who, following the fortunes of the road, had reached and remained at Bismarck for the express purpose of getting employment to enable them to tide over the approaching winter. These

COAL-FIELDS

are situated near a little stream called Sweetbrier. The prospecting which resulted in their discovery is the chapter which has been done by citizens; but the Northern Pacific Company early pushed its survey so as to include them. The citizens set up the usual "stakes of discovery," as required by the Congressional mining act, and declare their intention to fight the Northern Pacific Company for right of possession. Gen. Rosser gives it as his opinion that the mines are inexhaustible, and pronounces the quality good. Engineers, however, are not geologists. I remember a good joke at the expense of Gen. Dodge, of Iowa, Engineer-in-Chief of the Union Pacific Road. On reaching the Bitter Creek region of Wyoming, Carmichael and his 300 men went to work on a heavy cut difficult of transportation. The cry was raised, and everybody rejoiced, for timber is very scarce in that country. Specimens were brought out and ignited; Gen. Dodge was notified; he knew it was coal of the finest quality; Casement and Carmichael began to quarrel about ownership; Dodge set up his trident, and longitudinal the drift exactly on the alternate section of land which would accrue to the Union Pacific; and ——three days afterward, if a man said "Coal" to Dodge or Carmichael, he was in danger of becoming cold. The drift was simply shale impregnated with asphaltum, and of no value whatever. I sincerely hope that Gen. Rosser's mine will gain a better character than that of Gen. Dodge's. Yet I have my doubts. Capt. L., of the Twelfth Infantry, told me "the best specimens of the Sweetbrier drift appeared to be an inferior quality of bituminous coal." His judgment is worth something, as for many years he has been stationed on the frontier, and has experimented a great deal with Territorial coal. Prof. Notre, Geologist to the Yellowstone Expedition, told me that in many places he detected the presence of lignites, but would not say that he considered the coal-fields of Dakota as valuable as had been represented. And yet I ought to add here that the military officers always laughed at the mention of Notre's name. One of them said Notre could never be within five miles from the military column at any time during the trip; he was too afraid of losing his scalp. Nevertheless, I have a good opinion of Notre's professional ability, and have no doubt he will make a voluminous report. If he earns his salary, he will. In this connection, I desire to relate

A LITTLE DISCRIMINANCE.

Prof. —— with a corps of scientific auxiliaries, for some time has been roaming up and down the Territories, with the objects of establishing longitudes, and classifying their geological, mineralogical, and agricultural resources. The Mormons have a museum in Salt Lake City, and it is the finest in the country. Not long ago I was feasting my eyes on the archeological petrified, fossil, and animal curiosities in the Mormon Museum. Prof. Bear, the Superintendent, took a deep interest in explaining to me the beauties of a certain case of specimens which he said had been contributed to the museum by Mormon missionaries to the Sandwich Islands. Prof. —— entered. He admired the museum, and got interested in the aforesaid case. Laying his hand on a large piece of coral whose interstices were filled with lava, he inquired the price.

"Not for sale," said Prof. Bear.

"But I am Prof. —— of the United States explorers; must have it for the Government."

Bear, being only a Mormon, waited before the magic name of "the Government," and replied:

"Well, if you must, say $40."

It was purchased, and so were other specimens, Prof. —— never once inquiring their history. So, to-day, the Smithsonian Institution probably has a dozen volcanic and petrified specimens from the Sandwich Islands, labeled "Specimens from ——, Ogden, Utah."

WILL IT PAY?

On this subject of coal hinges a great deal of the future of the Northern Pacific Road. To-day the Company is bringing its wood from Minnesota. If the Sweetbrier outcroppings lead to any valuable vein, one of the greatest obstacles to the successful working of the road already built has been removed. But the Northern Pacific Company greatly overestimates the influence the working of a coal-mine west of the Missouri will have upon the country east of the Missouri River. The coal-fields of Wyoming are inexhaustible, easily worked, and the quality sufficiently good to warrant its use for blacksmithing purposes. Yet the Union Pacific Road has never made a dollar from hauling that coal east of Cheyenne. Three years ago, the citizens of Omaha and Council Bluffs rose up en masse, and demanded cheap coal of the Union Pacific Company. Col. C. G. Hammond, then Superintendent of the Union Pacific, used all the appliances of the road to this end. Expensive platforms were erected in the coal-fields, and extra cars and locomotives were devoted exclusively to the purpose of bringing coal from Wyoming to the treeless region east of Laramie. But the effort was a hopeless failure. Chicago dealers laid coal down in Omaha and Council Bluffs cheaper than the Union Pacific Company could do it, not cheaper in price per ton; but, taking into consideration the quality, the consumer soon found that $20 worth of Pennsylvania egg-coal was far more valuable and comfortable than $20 worth of Wyoming soft coal. To-day, coal is as cheap in Duluth as it is in Chicago. The Northern Pacific Company can take up coal from Duluth, and haul it to Dakota, and sell it as cheap as it can mine and transport the Sweetbrier coal. Hence I reason that all the wind just now being expended by the Minnesota press over "the great revolution which the Northern Pacific Road is going to bring about on the fuel question" will, after all, only wind. The Northern Pacific Company will make as much money by developing the immense fields of pet lands as it will by developing coal.

And now, another word. From Duluth, Moorehead, and from Fargo to Bismarck, there is not a man, woman, or child who is not

IN SOME WAY INTERESTED

in the Northern Pacific Road. Had the line never penetrated that country, it is doubtful if in fifty years there would have been half as many souls in that region as there are now. I know the expansiveness of our people; I do not forget that thirty years ago there were thousands of people who believed Wisconsin and Northern Michigan to be sterile regions; that, even ten years ago, half of Nebraska and all of Colorado and Wyoming were believed to be worthless sections. Time, and the indomitable pluck of the pioneer have shown the contrary. In my letters descriptive of the country traversed by the Northern Pacific Road, I have at times been somewhat critical, but never with a desire to injure the prospects of the road. The truth is, the building of the Northern Pacific Road was

A STUPENDOUS FRAUD

in the first place; and the people—the hardy pioneers who cast their lot with the success or failure of the enterprise—felt it the heaviest of all. But what can they do? I have names and places of residence of many men along the Northern Pacific who tell me that nothing in God's world would keep them in that country were they foot-loose; their little all is invested in shanties, lots, stores; they do a business, but it is a business which makes every man live off of his neighbor. Once in a while the Northern Pacific pay-car comes along, and a few more dollars are added to the circulating medium.

My visit to that region was at a time when, if a man should ever be happy, contented, and pleased with himself, it was then—in mellow, golden September,—for September in Minnesota is October in Illinois. A beautiful summer was just fading away, and

THE BRIGHT AUTUMN DAYS

was settling down upon the land. If, then, complainings were heard on all sides, times were dull, and people discontented, why should I not write such truths? For two years these people

HAVE LIVED ON HOPE,

and the expectation that the reputation and financial solidity of the "Bankers to the General Government" would furnish the money to push the Northern Pacific through to Puget's Sound. As for these pioneers, like all pioneers, they were willing to make a sacrifice, to forego the comforts of civilization, so that they could early be on the line which was to bear from the West to the East the wealth of Asia. A Scandinavian showed me a circular issued by the Northern Pacific Company, in his own language, which told that the road would positively be finished by the 1st of January, 1874. Upon the strength of this promise, he had sold out his farm in Minnesota, and had come to Dakota, where he had taken up a claim, and had built a house. Gen. Custer assures Col. Carlin that the two camps shall be independent so far as the regulations will allow. PROCIOUS.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

—New York ladies are discarding poodles and taking to birds.

—The total amount of money received at the Treasury for the last fiscal year for deposit in the "Conscience Fund" was $26,351.21.

—McLane's new steamer Sorry Camp, plying between Fort Buford and Breckenridge, for some reason denied egress from the British Possessions should, she cross into Johnny Bull's part of Red River.

—Rumor says that the Des Moines Valley Road will soon be sold at the advertised time, and assigns for a reason that the money panic has squeezed the bondholders of that institution. Perhaps this is so; and then perhaps it isn't. *Des Moines Register.*

—In the Fulton street prayer-meeting in New York recently the following let

THE C. & S. A. CONVENTION.

The Second and Last Day's Session One of General Argument.

The Representatives of the Several Routes Present Their Claims.

The Convention Indorses the Line as a Whole, but Selects No Route.

This Work Is Left to the Engineers and Surveyors of the Company.

MORNING SESSION.

The Chicago & South Atlantic Railway Convention reassembled at the Palmer House at 10 o'clock yesterday forenoon, pursuant to adjournment. Gov. Magoffin presided.

The Committee on Resolutions, appointed on the previous evening, submitted the following report through its Chairman, Gen. Clingman, of North Carolina:

Resolved, That the immense and increasing productions of the Northwestern States demand additional outlets, to enable them to reach the markets of the world.

Resolved, Therefore, that as a most important measure to effect such an object, there should, as soon as practicable, be completed, from the City of Chicago, a grand trunk railroad to one or more of the South Atlantic ports, with such branches and connections as are necessary to supply the planting States, and also through such seaports to reach foreign countries, with the smallest possible cost in transportation.

Resolved, That the delegations from the several States represented in this Convention pledge themselves to use their best efforts to organize and secure such charters and such connections with existing railroads as are necessary to facilitate the success of this great enterprise.

Resolved, That the several delegations will also use their best endeavors to procure along the lines of the road such subscriptions and other aid as may assist the enterprise and satisfy capitalists abroad that those immediately interested have full faith in the success of the work and of its financial profits on investment.

The report was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Dudley, of Kentucky, moved the appointment of a committee to obtain a charter for the line through his State.

The Hon. T. L. Jones, of Kentucky, moved, as an amendment, that committees be appointed for each State for the same purpose, and for the general good of the railroad. He proposed that each committee should consist of five members and appoint its own Chairman, who should report to the Chairman of a Central Committee in Chicago.

The motions were discussed at great length, and finally

Gen. Harrison, of South Carolina, moved to amend the amendment by leaving the election of the committees proposed to the several State Conventions.

Mr. Robert Rae, of Chicago, being called upon to address the Convention on this question, spoke at considerable length on the Chicago & South Atlantic Railroad project. A few months before, Mr. Haymond, of Indiana, delivered an address before the Board of Trade of Augusta, Ga., in which he advocated the construction of an air line from Chicago to the sea. Shortly afterwards, the Chicago papers published an excellent letter on the subject from the same gentleman. The proposition to build the road first came from the South, and it rested with that section to build from the sea to the lake, not from the lake to the sea. Every energy of Chicago was now engaged, but she could nevertheless devote some attention to the proposed enterprise. It was to her interest that the road should be speedily built, and every business man in the city and in the Northwest should aid in carrying it forward. He had applied to them many times for assistance, but he was sorry to say he had signally failed. He wrote to Mr. Haymond, telling him of the result of his endeavors, and received in reply a letter saying there was no such word as fail. The bankers of the Northwest were then applied to, and with better success. They said if the South really wanted the railroad, they would help her. The City of Chicago would not build the road as a mere speculative project. It did not propose to put the enterprise through unaided. The gentlemen of the South, who were equally interested, should set themselves to work. Gold was required to build the road, and, before that would be forthcoming, the South must show that it was in earnest and intended to act in good faith. So far as the financial prospects of the road were concerned, he could say Mr. Haymond, who was working hard in the State of Indiana, had written to the effect that he expected to receive $1,000,000 additional, making in all $3,000,000, ready to carry the line to the Ohio River. Every dollar of that amount would be expended in Indiana; Chicago would take care of herself. He believed that the South would be equal to the occasion. He believed that she did not lack the ardor to push the great work to completion, and when it would be completed the South and the Northwest could march together to the sea, and open a high-road to a grander and wider commerce than either had conceived before. With the aid of Indiana Chicago would build the road to the Ohio River, and it remained for the South to complete it. He was instructed by Maj. Vail to say that Drexel & Co., of Philadelphia, were willing to become the financial agents of the road if the work was actively undertaken. The speaker closed with the hope that the proceedings of the Convention would be governed in every respect by honesty, and that the road, if built, should be built in honor and honesty, and paid for in the same currency.

Gen. Clingman, of North Carolina, said he would like to know what Kentucky would do toward bringing the road across that State from the Ohio River.

Gen. Harrison, of South Carolina, said the road from Spartanburg, S. C., to the Butt Mountain Gap was perfectly safe, and if it was adopted the County of Spartanburg would subscribe $100,000 in hard cash. The road in Union County, in the same State, was already built, but, nevertheless, that county would subscribe $150,000 outside of the private subscriptions. The South wanted the road, and South Carolina was bound to have it.

Gen. Clingman inquired of Gen. Harrison if the county taxes could be paid with bond coupons. That was the manner in which they were paid in his county. Thanks to the gentlemen—he would not say carpet-baggers—who had governed North Carolina for the past few years, the bonds of that State were worth only 5 cents on the dollar. They used to be worth 86 cents.

Gen. Harrison replied that the State of South Carolina was not in such a bad condition. It was regaining its former position rapidly.

The resolution of Mr. Dudley was then passed, and, in accordance with it, the Chair appointed the following gentlemen as a Committee to secure a charter for the road from the Government of Kentucky: James F. Robinson, Jr., James T. Dudley, Beriah Magoffin, John G. Geve, and William Pherton.

The Hon. Mr. Love, of South Carolina, then commenced an address on the merits of the Raburn Gap route above all others,—a question which was thoroughly discussed on the previous day.

While he was speaking, a motion to adjourn until 2 p. m. was carried.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention reassembled at the appointed hour.

The Hon. Mr. Love continued his remarks in support of the Raburn Gap route.

Gen. Clingman denied the assertion made by Mr. Love that it would average $30,000 per mile to construct the road on the French broad route.

Mr. J. H. Stewart, of Indiana, offered the following:

Resolved, That, for the purpose of avoiding useless discussion on competing routes at present, the delegates from each locality furnish the Secretary of this Convention with full written statistics as regards their separate routes and local interests, for the future of the Chicago & South Atlantic Railroad Company.

Mr. Haymond, the President of the Chicago & Southwestern Railroad Company, said it was useless to speak of the advantage of routes before a convention. The remarks could not be understood unless there was a large map upon the wall and some one with a stick to point out the locations. The gentlemen who advocated the different routes should put their ideas on paper, and leave them in a shape where surveyors could take hold of them.

The Hon. Mr. Jones said he felt certain that the Convention was not to decide the route which the proposed road would take. The main idea was to connect Chicago with the ocean. What point on the South Atlantic coast did she want to strike? Was it Charleston, or Port Royal, or Buford? Let her send out her surveyors to examine those points, and find out their advantages. When they had decided on a route, then the counties should be asked for subscriptions, and the road commenced. First fix the point on the coast which Chicago wanted to strike, then lay the line as straight as possible. He called upon Gov. Magoffin to say what Kentucky would do.

He said that whatever the construction of the road through Kentucky might cost, the people of the State would pay half of it. The Legislature would convene in sixty days, and he believed that a liberal charter could be easily secured.

The Hon. Mr. Jones withdrew his motion to appoint State Committees.

Mr. J. H. Stewart, of Indiana, offered resolutions indorsing the Chicago & South Atlantic Company.

A delegate remarked that the substance of them was contained in the debates and general business of the Convention.

Mr. Stewart then withdrew both of his resolutions.

He subsequently reconsidered his withdrawal of the second resolution, and it was put to a vote, and carried.

Resolutions of thanks were passed to Mr. Potter Palmer for his kindness to the Convention.

Mr. J. H. Stewart, of Indiana, suggested that it would be a proper closing act of the Convention to subscribe something for the relief of the Memphis and Shreveport yellow-fever sufferers. He carried around the hat himself, and collected quite a large sum for the charitable purpose.

Resolutions of thanks were passed to the President and Secretary of the Convention, and to the city press.

Gen. Harrison thanked the Convention in behalf of the South, and Mr. Rae responded on behalf of the Northwest.

An invitation to sup at the Sherman House, tendered by Mr. Cyrus H. McCormick, was accepted.

The Convention adjourned *sine die*.

THE POLICE BOARD.

Trial of a Number of Delinquent Officers and Firemen—Decision of the Corporation Counsel that the Salaries of the Detective Force Cannot Be Raised by the Council.

The Board of Police met as usual yesterday afternoon, and resumed the hearing and consideration of the case of Officer Prismeyer, charged with intoxication while on duty. In consideration of his previous good character, he was sentenced to be reprimanded only, and President Cleveland restored the officer to duty, ordering him to report at 10 o'clock on Monday, as he wanted the best part of a day to give him a reprimand suitable to the case.

Officer Peter Farron, charged with making a false arrest and maltreating a citizen, was found guilty and was reprimanded. The resignation of Officer John Delacey was accepted, to take effect Nov. 1. Officer Louis Hofer was found guilty of absence from duty without leave, and was sentenced to be discharged.

The resolution of Ald. Richardson, adopted by the Council, relative to arrests, and asking for information as to the number, dates, and character of the various crimes reported since the first day of this year, was referred to Superintendent Washburn.

A communication from the City Comptroller, regarding an order of the Council for the increase of salaries of the police detective force, stated that he had had a consultation with the Corporation Counsel, and the latter had informed him that the Council could not legally make such an order. He was, therefore, obliged to refuse to issue warrants for such increase, and asked the Board to notify the Council to that effect. The Sergeant in charge of the detective force thereby loses $45 per month, and the detectives each lose $25 per month.

Madame Belle Scott-Uda appeared to invite the Board to attend the trial of her fiving-ladder at 2 o'clock to-day, at the corner of Randolph street and Michigan avenue. The Board agreed to attend as requested.

Sitting as Fire Commissioners, the Board tried James Dunn, truckman of Hook and Ladder Company No. 3, charged with intoxication. The accused plead guilty, and was sentenced to be reprimanded, his character being good and this being his first offense. He was also told to be present on Monday morning to take his dose in company with Officer Prismeyer.

William Otwell, engineer of Engine No. 7, plead guilty to the charge of neglect of duty, and was sentenced to be reprimanded, his installment being ordered for Monday also.

Christian Shimmels, foreman of Company No. 5, plead guilty to the charge of disobedience of orders, having permitted ex-Marshal Williams to take a pair of blankets which the latter claimed to be his private property, but which the foreman had received positive instructions not to give up. Mr. Shimmels seemed to consider the matter in the light of a good joke, and when sentenced to be reprimanded, seemed to think it still funnier that Mr. Sheridan should give the reprimand.

Oscar Charlson, member of Supply Hose Company No. 3, was charged with absence from duty without leave, plead guilty, and was ordered to make his appearance with witnesses to prove mitigating circumstances, on Monday.

After auditing a few bills, the Board adjourned.

A QUEER TRANSACTION.

A Stray Overskirt, and How It Nearly Led to the Shedding of Blood.

As a prominent railroad man of this city was proceeding home on Thursday evening, he saw a dark object on the Madison street sidewalk, near Union Park. He stooped down and picked it up, and found it to be the overskirt of a very elegant black silk dress. He hung it on the end of his cane, and laid the cane over his right shoulder, and walked on, hoping that some lady would claim it, and that thus he would bring gladness to a female heart, and make a female acquaintance. But, after the garment had swung behind him for six block, he grew disheartened, and, having reached the drug-store of an intimate friend, he walked in, and, hanging the skirt over a chair, remarked that it would be called for. Pretty soon some ladies came in for soda water. The moment they entered the store, one of them whispered very loudly to another, "Why, there's my skirt," and, after a few minutes, very modestly claimed it. The railroad man was about to remark to her that he had found it, and had lifted his hat by way of introduction when a very corpulent lady, with a pug nose, stepped quickly into the store, and remarked to a little boy who was with her, "Johnny, there it is; go and get it." "Johnny" made haste toward the garment, and was about to lift it from the chair, when the first claimant prevented him by remarking, rather tartly, that it was hers. The claimants seemed determined to decide the title by wager of battle. The railroad man slid behind the prescription case, and the drug-store man grew violently red in the face. It was an embarrassing moment for him, but happily it was quickly cut short by the boy, who, in obedience to a second and more positive command of the corpulent lady, snatched the skirt from the chair, and walked quickly out into the street with it, followed by the large woman. The other lady quickly followed her, and whether they engaged in a fight or not will perhaps never be known, as the railroad man was as badly frightened as the druggist, and neither of them dared follow and see the termination of the queer transaction.

Business Property at Auction.

The attention of our readers and all interested is called to the advertisement in to-day's TRIBUNE of the sale of a valuable stone front building, No. 79 Milwaukee avenue, now occupied and paying a good rental. Also, two valuable building lots on North Halsted street, near the intersection of Milwaukee avenue, and affording two good business fronts on two great thoroughfares. The sale of this property will be peremptory, and should attract the attention of parties seeking an investment. This is sure to pay well. The terms are easy. Sale will take place on the ground, commencing at 3 o'clock. Messrs. Elison, Pomeroy & Co. are the auctioneers.

This Day at 1 P. M.,

A special train will leave the depot of the C. & N. W. R. R., corner of Canal and Kinzie streets, for that charming suburb Winnetka. C. C. Thayer & Co., real estate auctioneers, will make the second and closing sale of beautiful grove lots, located on the lake shore. The property is really very choice and desirable, as evidenced by the fine prices realized at sale of a portion of the subdivision on Sept. 17. Let all attend, and embrace the opportunity offered to make a safe and judicious investment.

California Sunday Train.

The through Pacific Express train for Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, San Francisco, and all Far-West points, will leave Chicago Sunday, Oct. 12, at 10:15 a. m., via Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway, stopping at all regular stations on the main line. Tickets via Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, or Chicago & Northwestern Railroads will be taken on this train.

THE COURTS.

Petition of Lake View Property-Owners for a Divorce.

Suits on Insurance Policies—Bankruptcy Proceedings.

Business Before the Supreme Court at Ottawa Yesterday.

A petition signed by about 125 persons, and claiming to represent a majority of the legal voters of a portion of Lake View, was filed yesterday in the Circuit Court, to have a part of said town set off separate from the remainder of Lake View. The part desired to be separated is as follows: Commencing on the east side of the North Branch of the Chicago River, at the point of intersection of the centre line of Fullerton avenue with said North Branch, running thence northwesterly along the east branch of said North Branch of said river to a point 140 feet south of the north line of Diversey street, and parallel with said street to the centre of Halsted street, thence east and parallel with said Diversey to the shore of Lake Michigan; thence southerly along the shore of Lake Michigan to a point where the north boundary line of the City of Chicago intersects said lake; thence due west along the north boundary line of said city to the place of beginning. The petition does not state the reason why petitioners wish to be divorced.

WHO IS THE OWNER?

James Livingston files a bill against Robert G. Goodwillie and James Young, to remove a cloud on his title. Livingston claims that he owned Lot 28 in Block 6 in Ashland's Second Addition to Chicago. Wishing to sell it as soon as possible, he put it into the hands of Goodwillie, a real estate agent, promising $100 if he sold it. He also put it into the hands of another agent, who soon afterward sold it for about $2,400. Livingston notified Goodwillie that he need not trouble himself about it, but was astonished to learn, a few days after, that he had also sold the same piece to one John Young. Complainant immediately induced the first purchaser to renounce his rights, by paying him $60, and notified Goodwillie that he would finish his contract with him. Previously Goodwillie had sued plaintiff and recovered judgment for $100, the commission on the sale of the land. Goodwillie and Young, however, when they found complainant willing to perform his agreement, refused to complete their part. Livingston made out a deed and tendered it, but it was refused. Complainant alleges that Goodwillie did not really sell the land, but only pretended to convey it (he having a power of attorney), to defendant Young, and with the intention of extorting money from him. Young, he alleges, is a clerk of weak mind in Goodwillie's employ. Livingston therefore asks that this cloud on his title may be removed and the land reconveyed to him, or that defendants may be compelled to keep their contract.

SUITS ON INSURANCE POLICIES.

The declaration in the case of Sophia Bigelow, administratrix, and Henry P. Bigelow, administrator, of the estate of Henry W. Bigelow, against the Berkshire Life-Insurance Company, was filed yesterday in the Circuit Court. In it plaintiffs set out that on the 22d day of August, 1872, deceased took from defendants two policies of insurance; one for $10,000 for life, with an annual premium of $765, and the other for a like sum for life, but the premiums payable in ten annual installments of $1,032 each. By the terms of the policy, defendant was to pay the policy ninety days after receipt of the intelligence of the death of the assured. Bigelow died in February, 1873, and notice thereof was given to defendants, but they have not as yet paid the amount of the insurance; whence the suit.

LIBEL SUIT.

In the case of Jacob Lenz against Isaac Weiss, the declaration was filed yesterday, in which plaintiff claims that his reputation is damaged $5,000 worth, because, as he alleges, Weiss sent anonymous letters to several of plaintiff's friends, in which he speaks of plaintiff as "You dem raskel and tif, you are a great swindler;" refers to certain little peculiarities in his past life, and insinuates that he gained his livelihood by dishonest means. Plaintiff is a liquor-merchant, and alleges that people will not even buy so much lager of him as heretofore.

Josephina Zelinck also claims that her reputation is damaged $2,000, by John Talafous telling some neighbors that she abstracted some sugar from his wife's sugar-bowl, or table.

WHY SHE WANTS A DIVORCE.

Caroline W. Horn seeks to be allowed to spend her money for herself instead of paying the whisky bills of a man. She represents that about four years ago she changed her name from Kuctemeyer to the more euphonious and easily articulated one of Horn. The defendant, however, has not appreciated her as her merit deserves, often exercising the exterior muscles of his forearm on her face, and taking a horn, also, far too frequently for his good. One of his objections to her is that she sticks more to his mother than to him, which is not strange under the circumstances. He has repeatedly turned her out doors, and she has finally been obliged to forsake him and live with her sister. Defendant has moreover taken some of her money and loaned it on real estate, making the mortgages therefor in his name instead of hers. Wherefore she prays that he may be restrained from collecting the said sums belonging to her, and for a decree of divorce.

MILLER IN TROUBLE AGAIN.

Stephen S. Miller, a chapter of whose history was related to our readers about a week ago, has put his foot in it again, and reappears as an applicant for another habeas corpus. By his petition, filed yesterday in the Superior Court, it is learned that his last residence in jail was occasioned by a capias issued at the instance of John S. Hewson, on which he was taken immediately after his release from the examination in the alleged fraudulent land transfer. Hewson obtained a judgment against him, and, as it was not paid, had him arrested. Miller alleges that he was not guilty of refusing to pay any judgment; that he did not know of the execution until after he was incarcerated; that the time to appeal expired while he was imprisoned on the former charge; that this imprisonment is unjust, being for no fraud, nor under any provision of the act which allows arrest. Mr. Hardy, his counsel, brought him up before Judge Wallace under the Insolvent Debtor's act, and moved a trial by jury, but the motion was overruled, on the ground of no jurisdiction, and an appeal was prayed to the Circuit Court.

BANKRUPTCY ITEMS.

H. B. Claflin & Co. have filed a petition in bankruptcy against James E. Mandeville, for an unpaid note and an account amounting to about $400. A rule to show cause and provisional warrant of seizure were entered.

The assignees of the estate of Munn, Norton & Scott filed his report of sales of the lot on which their elevator stood, and of other property, amounting all to $55,300; and the report was ordered confirmed. The report of the sale of their interest in wharfing Lot 1, in Block "K" in the original town of Chicago, for $1,600, was also ordered to be confirmed.

COUNTY COURT.

In the estate of Reimand Kroenig, the will and codicil were proved, and letters testamentary granted to Johanna Kroenig, under a bond of $24,000.

Christine Etzel was appointed administrator on the estate of Philip Arbockle, on a bond of $6,000.

COURTS IN BRIEF.

Rachel Thrush, executrix of John Thrush, commenced an action for assumpsit for $3,000.

The City National Bank commenced an action against the Chicago Building Society for $2,000.

An action in assumpsit was commenced by The Kirby Carpenter Company against Simeon Mayo for $2,500.

Edmund Earnshaw and others commenced an action against O. S., Charles H., A. J. Hough, for $19,527.75.

THE SUPREME COURT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Oct. 10.—The Supreme Court met at 9 o'clock this morning, pursuant to adjournment. Present, the Hon. Sidney Breese, Chief Justice, and Associate Justices Walker, McAllister, Scott, Sheldon, Scholfield, and Craig. The business transacted was as follows:

BY MR. JUSTICE CRAIG.

433—I. C. R. R. Company v. Israel R. Patterson. In this case, diminution of record was suggested, and a motion for a writ of certiorari made. The motion is allowed.

BY MR. JUSTICE SCHOLFIELD.

332—Livingston Compton v. William Payne. This is a motion to set aside the order affirming judgment. The motion is supported by affidavit showing sufficient reasons for setting aside the order, and the motion is allowed.

BY MR. JUSTICE SCOTT.

4. People's Docket—The People, ex rel. Benj. W. Parker, v. W. E. Parker. This is a proceeding to strike the name of W. E. Parker from the roll of Attorneys for conduct unbecoming an attorney. The information was filed at the September term, 1872, and, upon service of process, the respondent filed his answer, in which he specifically denies all the charges exhibited against him. At the instance of the prosecution, the cause was continued, in order to allow time to take the testimony of witnesses said to be resident in New Orleans. No testimony has been taken, and no further proceedings have been had in the case since that time. The order taking the submission of the cause will be set aside, the information dismissed for want of prosecution, and the rule discharged.

ADMISSION TO THE BAR.

The Chief Justice reported in favor of the admission of Basil P. James upon license from a foreign State, and directed a license to practice.

NEW MOTIONS.

320—Albert F. Lincoln v. Allen G. Stowell. Motion to set aside order of affirmance on affidavit filed.

347—John C. Corbus et al. v. John L. Teed. Additional record filed, subject to exceptions.

365—Pallas Carpenter v. James S. Carpenter. Motion by appellee for twenty days' additional time in which to file amended abstract and brief.

450—City of Chicago v. Timothy Wright. Motion by appellant for additional time to file briefs.

459—The O., O. & F. R. V. R. R. Co. v. Jacob Black et al. Motion by appellee for leave to assign cross-errors.

The Chief Justice—You have that right under the statute.

561—Andrews v. The People. Application for supersedeas on record, brief and abstract filed.

562—Gaddum v. The People. Application for supersedeas on record, brief and abstract filed.

Mr. Hervey moved the admission to the Bar of George W. Knox, on a foreign license.

THE CALL OF DOCKET.

The call of docket for the day was as follows:

441—Charles W. Pierce, Administrator etc. v. Charles W. Boyington et al. Judgment affirmed under the rule.

442—Potter Palmer, v. Alvin Ford. Taken on call.

443—Winchester Hall, et al. v. The Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company. Taken on call.

444—Abbie E. Bishop, v. Christian Busse et al. argued by Robert Hervey for appellant.

445—George Dearlove, v. John Herrington. Taken on call.

446—Barnum Blake v. Christine Blake. Argued by Robert Hervey for appellant, by S. K. Dow for appellee and taken by the Court.

The Court reassembled at half-past 2, and the

FURTHER CALL OF THE DOCKET

was as follows:

447—Judgment affirmed under the rule.

448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 455, 456, 457, 458, 460—all of which were taken on call.

452 was argued by Leonard Swett for the appellant, and by W. C. Goudy for the appellee, and taken by the Court.

459 was argued by E. N. Lewis for the appellant, and by F. T. Beckey for the appellees, and taken by the Court.

MUSIC BOOKS.

NEWEST AND BEST

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DITSON & CO. publish 1,000 Music Books suited to every taste and every occasion. Descriptive Catalogues sent free. Among the most recent and best are:

HOUR OF SINGING $1.00
For High Schools and Seminaries.

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The BANNER CHURCH Music Book of the Season.

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Unequaled in Variety. Unexcelled in Quality. A Sabbath School Song Book by 40 Composers.

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Neat, Complete, Perfect. For Social Meetings. All are Choice Books. Already in great demand. Sent post-paid, for Retail Price.

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22 FULL-POWERED FIRST-CLASS STEAMERS. Liverpool, Londonderry, and Glasgow. Tri-weekly to and from Quebec (Portland in winter). Also, fortnightly to and from Baltimore, calling at Queenstown, Halifax, and Norfolk.

For passage, freight, or any information, apply to ALLAN & CO., Agents, 72 & 74 LaSalle-st.

NATIONAL LINE

OF STEAMSHIPS.

Sailing from New York for Queenstown and Liverpool every Saturday, and for London direct every fortnight. For QUEENSTOWN and LIVERPOOL, from Piers 44 and 47, North River.

Spain ....Oct. 11. | Egypt ....Nov. 1.
Italy ....Oct. 18. | Greece ....Nov. 8.
France ....Oct. 25. | France ....Nov. 15.
For London (direct) ....Canada, Oct. 14.

Cabin Passage, $70, $80, and $90 Currency. Return Tickets, $130 and $160 Currency. STEERAGE PASSAGE, $28, currency.

Passengers booked to or from German and Scandinavian points at low rates.

The Steamships of this line are the largest in the trade. Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent.

WILLIAM MACALISTER,
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Northeast corner Clark and Randolph-sts. (opposite new Sherman House), Chicago.

NEW YORK TO CARDIFF, BRISTOL, LONDON, And all Other Points in England and Wales.

The South Wales Atlantic Steamship Company's new first-class Steamships will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City:

PEMBROKE ....Oct. 4
GLAMORGAN ....Oct. 25

These steamships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of Cabin and Steerage Passengers. First Cabin, $80 currency; Second Cabin, $55 currency; Steerage, $30 currency; prepaid Steerage certificates from Cardiff, $33. Drafts for £1 and upwards.

For further particulars, apply in Cardiff, at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New York to ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents, No. 17 Broadway.

STATE LINE.

NEW YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new steamers will sail from Pier 36, North River, foot of North Moore-st., as follows:

PENNSYLVANIA ....Wednesday, Oct. 15.
VIRGINIA ....Wednesday, Oct. 29.
GEORGIA ....Wednesday, Nov. 12.
PENNSYLVANIA ....Wednesday, Nov. 26.

And every alternate Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upwards.

For freight or passage apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, 72 Broadway.

Steerage Passage Office, No. 45 Broadway.

SAMPLE & HARGIS,
cor. Canal and Madison-sts., Chicago.

ANCHOR LINE.

Sailing twice a week from New York, and carrying passengers to all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, and the Mediterranean. Cabin from $65; Steerage, British and Irish ports east, $30; west, $33. Continental ports same as other regular lines. All payable in U. S. currency. Apply for full information at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling Green, New York, and N. E. corner LaSalle and Madison-sts., Chicago.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between Edward F. Angell and William P. Davis, under the firm name of E. F. Angell & Company, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, E. F. Angell having sold out his interest in the business. All firm liabilities will be assumed by our successors, W. P. DAVIS & CO., who alone are authorized to receipt for all debts due the late firm.

E. F. ANGELL & CO.

Chicago, Oct. 1, 1873.

The undersigned have this day succeeded to the business of the late firm of E. F. Angell & Co., and will continue the manufacture of all kinds of Sewing Machine Attachments, Machine Screws, Dies, and Light Metal Work, &c. Also, sole manufacturers of the "Peerless" Tuck Creaser. At the old stand, 112 Dearborn-st.

W. P. DAVIS & CO.

Chicago, Oct. 1, 1873.

The undersigned take pleasure in recommending their successors, W. P. DAVIS & CO., to their many friends and patrons throughout the Northwest, and are confident that all orders given them will be filled with promptness and satisfaction.

E. F. ANGELL & CO.

Chicago, Oct. 1, 1873.

SALVE.

All Right Salve, for Burns, Boils,

CORNS!

25 cents a box. DR. STEPHENS, 134 Dearborn-st. Wholesale by VanSchaack, Stevenson & Reid.

AMUSEMENTS.

MUSIC HALL.

THEO. THOMAS'

LAST

GRAND CONCERTS,

This Saturday, Oct. 11, Day and Evening.

TO-DAY, AT 3 O'CLOCK,

Only Matinee,

When the brilliant and most popular programme of the series will be performed. THIS EVENING at 8 o'clock,

LAST GRAND CONCERT,

When the popular programme performed at Mr. Thomas' first concert in Chicago, including "Tannhauser" and the "Invitation to the Dance," will be performed, and MYRON W. WHITNEY, the celebrated American Basso, and other distinguished soloists of the Thomas Orchestra, will appear.

Admission, $1. Reserved seats main floor 50c extra. Balcony and dress circle, $1 extra. Steinway's celebrated Pianos are used at all the Thomas Concerts.

CARPENTER & SHELDON.

THE GREAT SENSATION!
THE TALK OF THE TOWN!
THE WILD ARABS
WITH
MONTGOMERY QUEEN'S
GREAT EUROPEAN
Menagerie, Circus, & Caravan,

Corner Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

Two Performances Every Day, at 2 and 7 p. m.

Arabian Nights Entertainment.
Extraordinary Equestrian Exercises.
Mammoth Mastodon Menagerie.
Colossal Caravan.

WILD ARABS! WILD ARABS! WILD ARABS!

Admission, 50 cents; Children, 25 cents.

WM. FOOTE, JR., Gen'l Agent.

STAR LECTURE COURSE.

MUSIC HALL.

The First Lecture of the Course will be given in the elegant new Music Hall, on

NEXT TUESDAY EVENING,

By the well-known American writer,

BRET HARTE.

The first appearance of the author of the "Heathen Chinee" in Chicago.

Tickets for sale THIS MORNING, Oct. 11, at Box Office of Music Hall. Admission, 50 cents. Reserved Seats, 75 cents. Music by the Star Orchestra at 7:30. Lecture commences at 8 o'clock, sharp.

CARPENTER & SHELDON.

N. B.—SEASON TICKETS for reserved seats to the entertainments, on consecutive weeks, by Bret Harte, Harriet Beecher Stowe, James T. Fields, Newman Hall, E. H. Chapin, Camilla Urso Troupe, Gerald Massey, Daniel Dougherty, R. J. De Cordova, and John Brougham, at $5 each.

TRUTH AND SUPERSTITION,

Or Modern Spiritualism Ventilated.

A Lecture by Mr. WILLIAM HUGHES, at Kingsbury Music Hall, Clark-st., near Randolph, Monday Evening, Oct. 13, 1873, at 8 o'clock.

This Lecture shows the fallacy of professed intercourse with spirits by human "mediums" in general. Ancient Witchcraft a prototype of Modern Spiritualism. Striking resemblance between the devotees of both.

All persons troubled with unpleasant dreams should not fail to hear this discourse, which explains not only a preventive, but also a remedy for such habits, as well as many points deserving the attention of every intelligent mind. Admission, 50 cents.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

THE PARLOR HOME OF COMEDY.

A GREAT DOUBLE BILL. This afternoon and Night positively last two performances of the sterling play entitled

ALL THAT GLITTERS IS NOT GOLD,

And the charming Comedietta,

JENNY LIND.

Both pieces with a powerful cast. Monday, Oct. 13, the Great Fifth-av. success, "FERNANDE." In preparation—HEARTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

MURPHY'S LAST DAY.

AFTERNOON AND EVENING,

MAUM CRE,

The new Irish-American Drama.

Monday—Robt. McWade as Rip Van Winkle.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE.

Monroe-st., between Dearborn and State.

Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels.

A Brilliant and Laughable Programme. First week of the Thrilling Burlesque, entitled

FUNNY MOKES IN A FOG,

With New Scenery, cast with the entire Company. Bobby Newcomb, Mackin and Wilson, Billy Rice, Master G. Davenport, Ernest Linden, Wm. Arlington, Ben Cotton, and J. R. Kemble in favorite specialties. Every Evening and Saturday Matinee.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

LAST NIGHTS OF THE GREAT COMEDY,

SARATOGA.

Saturday—Last SARATOGA Matinee. Doors open at 1:30. SARATOGA commences at 2 and terminates in time for the evening trains.

Monday next—CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN as MEG MERRILIES. Seats can now be secured.

GLOBE, THE PEOPLE'S THEATRE

This afternoon at 2½, evening at 8 o'clock, last two performances of MR. JOHN THOMPSON.

HANS, and DIXIE OUR COLORED BROTHER.

Monday—LITTLE NELL.

MARTINE'S DANCING ACADEMIES.

SOUTH SIDE—1010 Indiana-av.
WEST SIDE—55 Ada-st.

BOURNIQUE'S DANCING ACADEMY,

128 Twenty-fourth-st., near Indiana-av,

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Dresses,

No matter of what material, can be cleaned and thoroughly renovated, by a new process which does not require the removal of trimmings. SPOTS of any kind removed without washing the whole garment.

Silks a Specialty.

Goods cleaned by this process can be seen at our stores, No.

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MORRIS, TASKER & CO.,

VULCANIZED

RUBBER-COATED IRON TUBE.

WORKS AND OFFICE, Fifth & Tasker-sts., Phila. Office 29 Pemberton Square, BOSTON, MASS.

WAREHOUSE AND OFFICE, No. 15 Gold-st., New York. Warehouse and Office, TITUSVILLE, PA.

PHILADELPHIA, June, 1873.

We desire to call the special attention of the public to VULCANIZED RUBBER-COATED IRON TUBE. Also, all the various Fittings required in connection with same, under FINLEY'S Patent, which we have been testing with entire success for the past two years, and are now ready to place on the market, thoroughly satisfied that wherever it may be introduced for the passage of natural waters, either hot or cold, its merits will be acknowledged over either Galvanized Iron or Lead Tubes, which are now extensively used for such purpose, and to which, in many localities, decided prejudice exists. The absolute indestructibility of Vulcanized Rubber—also its purity for the purpose to which we adapt it, is so well known that comment is unnecessary.

We append a letter from the celebrated Chemists, BOOTH & GARRETT, who have been kind enough to test the article for us.

The price will be the same as for galvanized iron tube and fittings, subject to the most liberal trade discounts.

We are also prepared to supply "tongs" designed especially for this article, so that it can be screwed up to its place without injuring the coating.

Asking your orders, Respectfully,

MORRIS, TASKER & CO.

JAMES C. BOOTH. THOMAS H. GARRETT.

BOOTH & GARRETT.

Laboratory for Practical and Analytical Chemistry, 919 and 921 Chestnut-st.,

Rear of St. Stephen's Church, Tenth-st., below Market. Established in 1836.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 12, 1873.

Messrs. Morris, Tasker & Co., Philadelphia.

DEAR SIRS: We have made a careful examination of your rubber-coated iron pipe, in order to determine its resistance to heat and cold, to steam, natural waters, and have even extended our researches to acids, alkali, and burning gas. We may mention that the coating is a similar compound to that constituting gums for holding artificial teeth, except that yours contains no mercury.

It will bear a high degree of heat, over 300° Fahrenheit, as might be inferred from its having been prepared at above 300°. It was not affected by boiling for several hours in Schuylkill water. City gas passed through it for about three days appeared to have no effect on it.

The rubber coating resisted firmly carbonic acid water, moderately dilute sulphuric and muriatic acids, and caustic potash solution. Solutions of neutral salts have no action on it.

Since the rubber coating exhibited such firm resistance to acid, alkali, salt, and heat, it is clear that it will offer a still stronger resistance to all natural waters, in which some of the above ingredients are found in a less exaggerated, i. e. in a more dilute state.

In fine, we congratulate you for finding a coating for iron tubes, and articles of iron generally, which is so unusually resistant to any of the usual agents of the chemist, and to those ordinary agents which do affect iron coated with other materials, in a greater or less degree. Respectfully yours,

BOOTH & GARRETT.

PROPOSALS.

Proposals for Tunnel.

OFFICE OF THE WATER COMMISSIONERS, 20 WEST SWAN-ST., BUFFALO, Sept. 24, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until Wednesday, Oct. 15, at 9 a. m., for extending and completing the new tunnel for the Buffalo City Water Works under the Niagara River.

Plans, specifications, and quantities for the above work can be seen at this office, and the tunnel as far as completed (a distance of 873 feet) can now be examined at any time by the contractors.

Every bid must specify a gross sum for the completion of the entire work, and be accompanied by a bond or bonds in the sum of ten thousand dollars, binding the party or parties making the proposal to enter into a contract with the city if the work is awarded to them.

The Commissioners reserve the right to accept or reject any or all bids.

C. J. WELLS,
E. S. MARSH,
JAMES RYAN,
Water Commissioners.

NOTICE—PROPOSALS FOR HAY.

Proposals will be received by the Board of Police until noon of Oct. 13, 1873, for four hundred tons, or as much as may be needed for the Fire Department for the next ensuing year, of the best quality of upland prairie hay, to be well pressed in bales, not to exceed four hundred pounds each in weight, to be free from chaff and sticks, well cured, not bleached by exposure to rains and dew. The hay will be inspected by an officer of the Fire Department, and all bales or car-loads not found in good order will be rejected, and any expense incurred by the Department in removing the same will be deducted from previous bills.

The payment will be made monthly, the hay to be delivered as required for the convenience of the Department. The Board reserve the right to reject each and all bids.

Parties desiring to furnish the same will inclose the proposals, with sufficient bonds, in sealed envelopes, addressed to the Board of Police, and leave the same with the Secretary of the Board, on or before the time above stated.

REUBEN CLEVELAND,
MARK SHERIDAN,
L. P. WRIGHT,
L. H. DAVIS.

Board of Police for the Fire Department.

Chicago, Ill., Oct. 2, 1873.

SAFES.

S. H. HARRIS' THE BEST SAFE

23 and 25 RANDOLPH-ST.

PENS.

HARRISON, BRADFORD & CO.'S

STEEL PENS.

Special attention called to the well-known numbers,

505—75—28—20 & 22.

Factory, Mt. Vernon: Office, 75 John-st., N. Y.

MACHINERY.

WILLIAM A. HARRIS,

Providence, R. I., Builder of the

HARRIS-CORLISS ENGINE

With Harris' Patent Improvements. Send for Circulars. A 90-horse Engine is on exhibition at the Cincinnati Exposition until October 4, and a 60-horse Engine at the Louisville Exposition until October 11.

HOTEL.

HOTEL BRUNSWICK

Twenty-sixth-st., Fifth-av., and Twenty-seventh-st.,

NEW YORK CITY.

Will open Oct. 1, 1873, greatly enlarged and entirely renovated, as a Hotel Home for Transient Guests and the Traveling Public.

The Hotel Brunswick embraces the entire block on Fifth-av., overlooking Madison Square, and presents the unrivaled advantage of a frontage on three streets.

All the rooms are well ventilated, well lighted, and supplied with bath-rooms and all modern conveniences, and the furniture and appointments are of the best.

For Rooms and Terms, address the Proprietors,

J. L. MITCHELL and F. KINZLER,
Hotel Brunswick, New York City.

GETTYSBURG WATER.

GETTYSBURG

KATALYSINE WATER—THE GREAT MEDICINE OF NATURE. Indorsed by the Highest Medical Authorities. Restores Muscular Power to the Paralytic, Youthful Vigor to the Aged, and Develops the Young at a Critical Period; Dissolves Calculi and "Chalky" Deposits; Cures Gout, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Neuralgia, Gravel, Diabetes, Diseases of the Kidneys, Liver, and Skin, Abdominal Dropsy, Chronic Diarrhœa, Constipation, Asthma, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, General Debility, and nearly every class of Chronic Disease. Pamphlets containing History of the Spring and Testimonials from Medical Journals, Eminent Physicians and Distinguished Citizens, sent FREE by mail by WHITNEY BROS., General Agents, 227 South Front-st., Philadelphia, Pa. For sale by all druggists.

VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID,
92 and 94 Lake-st., Western Agents.

MEDICAL.

McLAIN'S CANDIED CASTOR OIL is the trade name. It is syrup with F. Ext. Castor Bean, thereby a perfect substitute for Castor Oil. For Children and Adults it is an excellent physic. McLain's Vermifuge Bonbons are excellent. Children love them, worms don't. Price, 25 cents for either. For sale by all druggists. VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID, Nos. 92 and 94 Lake-st., Chicago, Sole Agents.

FOR SALE.

BUY THE BEST.
GOODALL'S PLAYING CARDS.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

VIRGINIA OYSTER COMPANY,

E. & H. CHAMBERLAINE, Proprietors, dealers in Canned, Keg, and Shell Oysters, Chamberlaine's Wharf, Norfolk, Va. Season for 1873 and 1874 opens Sept. 1. Orders solicited. The genuine Lynn Haven and Hampton Oysters a specialty.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. § Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. ¶ Daily.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, and 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:00 a. m.	* 8:15 p. m.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	* 3:30 p. m.	*10:20 a. m.
Atlantic Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†*9:00 p. m.	†*6:30 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Morning Express	9:00 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	*6:00 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH,
General Passenger Agent.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Kansas City and Denver Short Line, via Louisiana, Mo., and Chicago, Springfield, Alton and St. Louis Through Line. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge. Ticket Offices: At Depot, and 122 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City Ex. via Jacksonville, Ill. and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:30 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Ex. via Jacksonville, Ill. and Louisiana, Mo	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
St. Louis Express, via Main Line	* 9:30 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Ex. via Main Line	9:00 p. m.	7:30 a. m.
St. Louis Ex. via Jacksonville	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Springfield Fast Express	9:00 p. m.	7:30 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	* 9:00 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Wenona Lacon, Washington Ex	* 4:20 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 4:20 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts.; Ticket Office 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Day Express	* 9:30 a. m.	‡ 6:50 a. m.
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Mail and Express	* 5:00 p. m.	*11:00 a. m.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Express	† 9:30 p. m.	* 4:15 p. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket offices, No. 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Ottawa and Streator Passenger	* 7:30 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Dubuque and Sioux City Exp	* 9:10 a. m.	* 2:35 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:35 p. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	* 4:20 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 1:45 p. m.	* 7:20 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	10:00 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp	† 9:45 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Express	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:45 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 8:35 a. m.
Texas Express	† 9:00 p. m.	7:45 a. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 8:25 a. m.	* 8:50 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Cairo Mail	* 8:25 a. m.	* 8:50 p. m.
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 8:25 a. m.	* 8:50 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:10 a. m.	* 3:35 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	† 9:10 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
(a) Gilman Passenger	* 5:15 p. m.	* 9:20 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 a. m.	* 6:48 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 7:10 a. m.	* 7:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:40 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	§12:10 p. m.	* 9:20 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	3:00 p. m.	§10:30 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 4:20 p. m.	* 1:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 5:15 p. m.	* 5:20 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 p. m.	* 6:55 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*11:10 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.

(a) Runs to Champaign on Saturdays.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

City offices, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts., and 75 Canal-st., corner Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
a Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
a Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	10:15 a. m.	3:15 p. m.
a Omaha Night Express	†10:45 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
a Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	10:45 p. m.	6:30 a. m.
a Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:00 p. m.
a Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 6:15 a. m.
b Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	*10:20 a. m.
b Milwaukee Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
b Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
b Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	§11:00 p. m.	§ 5:00 a. m.
b Green Bay Express	9:40 a. m.	7:00 p. m.
b St. Paul Express	*10:10 a. m.	4:00 p. m.
b Marquette Express	* 9:00 p. m.	* 6:50 a. m.
b St. Paul Express	† 9:30 p. m.	† 6:30 a. m.

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

W. H. STENNETT, Gen. Pass. Agent.

COLORADO, KANSAS & NEW MEXICO.

Ticket and Freight Office, 77 Clark-st.

Special Inducements. Great New Route. A., T. & Sa. Fe R. R. W. E. WEBB, Gen'l Ag't.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of VanBuren and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Leavenworth & Atchison Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, Van Buren-st., foot of LaSalle-st. Ticket offices, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., and southwest corner Canal and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	* 6:40 a. m.	* 8:55 p. m.
Special New York Express, via Air Line	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, via Air Line	5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Night Express, via Main Line	†10:30 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Elkhart Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	* 10:20 a. m.
South Chicago Accommodation	12:00 m.	1:50 p. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 7:30 p. m.
Pacific Express	5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Fast Line	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Mail	* 4:55 a. m.	* 8:05 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 3:30 p. m.	* 9:05 a. m.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

From the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st., also foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near corner Clark; 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 8 LaSalle-st., corner Washington, and at Illinois Central Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Leave Chicago	* 9:30 a. m.	§ 8:45 p. m.

Trains arrive at Chicago at 7:37 a. m., 8:25 a. m., and 7:40 p. m.

EDUCATIONAL.

MISS SULKLEY'S BOARDING AND DAY School for Young Ladies, Tarrytown on the Hudson, will reopen Sept. 17.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL SIZES. FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO 111 AND 113 LAKE-ST.

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. C. BIGELOW

CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, 277 and 279 South Clark-st., corner Van Buren, Chicago.

It is well known by all readers of the papers, that Dr. C. Bigelow is the oldest established physician in Chicago. Science and experience have made Dr. B. the most renowned SPECIALIST of the age, honored by the press, esteemed of the highest medical attainments by all the medical institutes of the day, having devoted TWENTY YEARS OF HIS LIFE in perfecting remedies that will cure positively all cases of CHRONIC AND SPECIAL DISEASES in both sexes.

CONSULTATION FREE. SEPARATE PARLORS for ladies and gentlemen. Call. CORRESPONDENCE CONFIDENTIAL. Address all letters, with stamps, to Dr. C. BIGELOW, 277 and 279 South Clark-st.

Times, Oct. 22, 1868.

DR. BIGELOW is a regularly bred physician. His reputation is best known here in our midst. He wants no distant reference, but is well spoken of by every one entrusting themselves to his care. While the world endures this class of physicians are required, and if any one needs such service, it is of the utmost importance to engage only a man whose experience is equal to his offer of medical aid, and without prejudice, or any interest in saying other than the truth, we recommend most cordially and emphatically such to visit DR. BIGELOW, at his Central Rooms, 277 and 279 South Clark-st., Chicago.

Dr. A. G. OLIN, 352 Wabash-av.,

The most renowned specialist of the age in the treatment of all Chronic Diseases of both sexes. Seminal Weakness, Nervousness, Aversion to Society, Impaired Sight, Loss of Memory, &c., permanently cured. No matter who have failed, call or write. It is self-evident that a physician making a certain class of diseases for thirty years his study, and treating thousands every year, must acquire greater skill in his specialty than one in general practice. Physicians of high standing, in this and other cities, recognize this fact and recommend patients to Dr. Olin for treatment.

Office Hours, 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.

Call or write for his late work, "Lost Manhood," free of charge.

NO CURE! NO PAY!! Dr. Kean,

360 South Clark-st., Chicago,

May be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic or nervous diseases. DR. J. KEAN is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay.

Green Book sent for 50 cents. Illustrated with numerous fine engravings. All languages spoken.

Dr. TOWNSEND,

183 SOUTH CLARK-ST.,

Continues to cure all Chronic, Nervous, and Urinary Diseases of both sexes, and may be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge. Female difficulties treated with success. His Medical Treatise to ladies and gentlemen sent free.

DR. STONE,

113 WEST MADISON-ST., CHICAGO, ILL., (a regular graduate in medicine), treats all Chronic Diseases, of both sexes. Cures guaranteed. All Female Difficulties treated with success. Medicines furnished. Consultation free. A book on special diseases, circulars, &c., for married folks—free for two stamps. All letters confidential.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION (PAYABLE IN ADVANCE).

Daily, by mail....$12.00 | Sunday..............$2.50
Tri-Weekly........6.00 | Weekly..............2.00

Parts of a year at the same rate.

To prevent delay and mistakes, be sure and give Post Office address in full, including State and County.

Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.

TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week.
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.

Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,
Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Ill.

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. "All that Glitters Is Not Gold," and "Jenny Lind." Afternoon and evening.

McVICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between Dearborn and State. "Saratoga." Afternoon and evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, between Madison and Monroe. Engagement of Joe Murphy. "Maum Ete." Afternoon and evening.

MYERS' OPERA-HOUSE—Monroe street, between Dearborn and State. "Funny Mokes in a Fog." Minstrelsy and comicalities. Afternoon and evening.

GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. Engagement of John Thompson. "Hans" and "Dixie." Afternoon and evening.

MUSIC HALL—Clark street, between Randolph and Lake. Theodore Thomas' Orchestra. Afternoon and evening.

QUEEN'S CIRCUS—Wabash avenue, corner Adams street. Afternoon and evening.

INTER-STATE EXPOSITION—Lake-Shore, foot of Adams street.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

DEPEND UPON IT, MOTHERS, MRS. WINSLOW'S Soothing Syrup, for all diseases of children, is a safe and sure medicine.

LYON'S MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER IS FATAL to the noxious insects that infest the bed-room, the pantry, furs, clothes, garden, cellar, and conservatory.

COD LIVER OIL AND LIME.—THAT PLEASANT and active agent in the cure of all consumptive symptoms, "Wilbor's Compound of Pure Cod Liver Oil and Lime," is being universally adopted in medical practice. Sold by the proprietor, A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. THIS SPLENDID hair dye is the best in the world. The only true and perfect dye. Harmless, reliable, and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or unpleasant odor. Remedies the ill effects of bad dyes and washes. Produces immediately a superb black or natural brown, and leaves the hair clean, soft, and beautiful. The genuine, signed W. A. Batchelor. Sold by all druggists. CHARLES BATCHELOR, Proprietor, N. Y. VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID, Agents.

The Chicago Tribune.

Saturday Morning, October 11, 1873.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The pressure upon our columns on Sunday morning is so great that we are compelled to request advertisers to send in their advertisements for that issue at as early an hour as possible, in order that they may with certainty secure the proper classification.

The yellow fever still holds Memphis in its grasp. The deaths and number of new cases yesterday were greater than before. Urgent appeals are made for relief by the afflicted people.

A report comes from Canada that intelligence has been received from England that Sir John A. Macdonald is to be deprived of the rank of Privy Counselor to the Queen, and that he will be defeated on the meeting of Parliament.

The result of the conference at Fort Sill is, that the two veteran murderers, Satanta and Big Tree, have been released,—the reason given being that some person had pledged the faith of the United States that these Indians should be set free.

The Constitutional Convention of Michigan, after a long discussion, has stricken from the draft of the new Constitution the prohibitions upon the fictitious or watered stock by corporations. The prevailing opinion was that this should be done by legislation. The Convention has reconsidered its former votes, and made women eligible to school offices.

The Secretary of State and Auditor of Public Accounts of Illinois are required by law to pay into the State Treasury all fees collected by them in their offices. These payments have to be made in April and October. The term of these officers began in January, and, for the eight months ending Oct. 1, they have paid into the Treasury $22,641.

The earnings of the Illinois & Michigan Canal for the season, up to Oct. 1, have been $163,000. This is in excess of the cost of management. The Commissioners expect that the earnings for the rest of the season will be sufficient to defray all expenses until the opening of navigation next year, and in that case, they will set apart $100,000 towards completing the second dam in the river.

The Chicago *Times* is in trouble again because the State Board of Equalization found $238,000 of taxable property in THE TRIBUNE office for which they could find no corresponding value in the *Times* office. If they had extended their researches farther, they could have found a still greater discrepancy. Rather than that the *Times* should have any bitterness of feeling on the subject, we are inclined to let that establishment pay the tax.

The Common Council last night, by 20 to 19, adopted Tilley's plan for the new Court-House and City-Hall. This matter having been disposed of, does not of necessity require that the city should build at this time, or build at all. All that this action implies is, that, when the city undertakes to build a City-Hall, it will follow Tilley's plan, subject to such alterations and modifications as experience and time may suggest. To even talk about engaging in building a City-Hall on this or any other plan at this time is supremely absurd.

Pending the notification to the Board of County Commissioners that they can have quarters, for $6,000 a year rent, in the *Times* building, which nobody else is willing to occupy, we would suggest to the Hesing members of the Board that it would be well for them to see that the *Times* is fully committed to the support of their ticket before they fulfill their part of the contract. The *Times* has maligned the Germans, abused Hesing, booted Ashton, and pitched into the whole *posse* in such blackguard terms that it is not likely they will, out of pure love for it, compel the public to transact business in a place which, by reason of its associations, is so universally shunned. We would caution them to take security before they go any farther. The best way would be to postpone final action till after election, and then they can fix the rent according to the amount of effective service the *Times* has rendered them.

The Chicago produce markets were moderately active yesterday, but generally declined, owing to lower quotations from Liverpool, and a lessened premium on gold. Mess pork was quiet, and 37½c lower on options, at $14.75 cash, and $13.00@13.25 seller December. Lard was quiet and ⅛c lower, at 7⅛@7¼c per lb cash, and 7⅜@7½c seller December. Meats were dull and ⅛@¼c lower, at 7⅜@7½c for short ribs, 7½@8c for short clear, and 9@10c for sweet pickled hams. Highwines were quiet, and ½c lower, at 92c per gallon. Lake freights were more active and unchanged, at 7½c for corn to Buffalo. Flour was in fair demand and firm. Wheat was moderately active, but 3@3½c lower, closing at $1.05¼ cash, and $1.03¾ seller November. Corn was active, and 1c lower, closing at 37c cash, and 38¼@38½c seller November. Oats were active, and 1½c lower, closing at 31½c cash, and 31⅝c seller November. Rye was quiet, and 1c lower, closing at 64c. Barley was active, but 2@3c lower, closing at $1.36 for No. 2, and $1.11 for No. 3. Hogs were dull and weak, heavy weights selling a shade lower. Extreme range, $3.95@4.60. Cattle and sheep were dull and lower.

Mr. Camp, President of the New York Clearing-House, stated yesterday that there were $20,000,000 of loan-certificates still outstanding, though the banks have been gaining largely in their stock of currency, and are paying it out now in greater sums than ever before. Though the banks are retiring their loan-certificates as rapidly as the general safety will permit, he does not think the certificates can all be retired before the 1st of November. Even at that date, should business require it, the banks will probably feel it to be their duty to continue them in such amount as will prevent any interruption in business. The banks have as yet taken no action looking to a full resumption. They are paying out currency, not in the amounts checked for by depositors, but in such sums as may be needed for business of imperative necessity. Mr. Camp thought that financial matters looked brighter. The amount of the loan-certificates yet outstanding, and the length of time taken for their retirement, indicate how strong and pressing was the emergency which necessitated their issue at all.

The President and Directors of the Gilman, Clinton & Springfield Railroad Company have made answer to the bill of complaint of the stockholders. There is a general denial of fraud or corruption. The answer admits that the Company contracted with the Morgan Company to build the road 110 miles long; admits that it was to pay $6,000 a mile in local bonds; admits that it paid in addition $1,400,000 stock; $2,000,000 in first mortgage bonds, and $1,000,000 in second mortgage bonds. The answer claims that the contract and price paid was not excessive; that the subscription-bonds sold at from 60 to 90 cents; that the second mortgage bonds have not yet been disposed of, and that there is still due the Morgan Company $343,000. It is admitted that some of the Directors of the Railroad Company were interested in the Morgan Company, but it is denied that they made any profit by the job. The answer admits further that some of the Directors of the railroad were owners and officers of the Barclay Coal Company, and that there was a contract between the two Companies. A copy of this contract shows that the Coal Company were to have a monopoly of the railroad for the transportation of its coal. This contract seems to have been modeled after that of the Union Pacific Railroad with the Wyoming Coal Company. The defendants admit that they were about to lease the road to prevent it becoming bankrupt. The answer makes the remarkable, but probably truthful, statement that, in the financial management and contracts, there was nothing that has not been done by other railroads recently built in this State. Why not have these other companies also investigated?

The Constitution of 1870 makes the assessment or valuation of property for State taxation the basis of taxation for all county, town, township, and district purposes, and hence the valuation made by the State Board of Equalization becomes of vital importance to the people. Under the same Constitution, the authorities of towns and counties are prohibited from levying any tax for current expenditures exceeding 75 cents on each $100 of property. The various County Boards have levied this full tax in every case. The tax levied in 1871 under this restriction, on the property in the State, amounted as follows:

State tax	$ 4,529,965
County tax	5,845,874
Town, district, and other local taxes	8,105,499
Tax, excluding cities	$18,477,338
Add for cities estimated	6,000,000
Total tax	$24,477,338

The assessment having now been raised from $510,000,000 to $1,300,000,000, the restriction upon the rate of tax has been practically obliterated, and $2 may now be levied where only 75 cents could be levied under the valuation of 1871. The local debt, excluding that of the State, was, in 1870, $38,000,000. This debt could not be increased because the Constitution limited the debt to 5 per cent of the valuation for taxable purposes. The increase of the assessment enables the Supervisors of the various towns and counties to enlarge their present debt by an addition of $50,000,000,—a privilege which they will not hesitate to exercise if they can find any person willing to lend them the money. The probability is, however, that the market value of county and town bonds in Illinois will fall as low as that of the bonds issued by the carpet-baggers in the Southern States. The credit of the local communities in this State has received a shock from which it will take a long time to recover. The attempt of the Board of Equalization and the bondholders' ring at Springfield, to transfer the local debts to the State, suggests that the only alternative to local repudiation was plundering the State Treasury. As the latter cannot be done, purchasers of bonds will be likely to take notice of the other thing.

THE TROUBLE IN PHILADELPHIA.

Our Philadelphia dispatch gives some interesting details of the strike already begun, and possibly to be enlarged, among the iron-workers in that city. The trouble began in the Southwark foundry, the proprietors of which reduced the wages of their hands, alleging the disturbances of the finances as the reason. The men held a meeting, and, through a committee, discussed the matter with the employers. They represented that they were engaged on contract work, intended for Brazil and other South American States, which contracts were wholly unaffected by any financial disturbance in this country. The conference failing to reach a satisfactory understanding, the men struck. Our correspondent personally visited the various other iron works of Philadelphia, and concludes that the statement made by the men is true; that the reduction of wages is the result of a general combination among the proprietors of foundries, and that the recent panic is a mere pretext to cover up an act that would have taken place anyhow. A general strike, therefore, will probably take place in all the iron establishments of Philadelphia where there is a reduction of wages. It is also stated that the carpet mills of Philadelphia have suspended work, alleging an inability to sell their goods.

The proprietor of the Southwark foundry stated, in the interview with the workmen, that the iron trade in this country was not at present in a condition to warrant a continuance of the old rate of wages. This is somewhat remarkable, in view of the fact that the prices of iron in this country are no longer controlled by those of Europe; that, considering the superior advantages in coal and in ore, the iron can be produced, even at present wages, for much less money than it can now be produced in Europe. Our iron men have now exclusive control of the market. For twelve years they have been protected by law against foreign competition, and this protection has been demanded that they might be able to pay the wages of the American workmen. After all this protection, with large contracts at high prices for the South American markets, with no European competition and the coal supply unchanged, the candid confession is made that the iron business in this country is not in a condition to warrant the payment of any better wages to the workmen than is paid to the "pauper" mechanics of England.

The carpet mills, too, which by special favor have been getting their wools from foreign countries at a nominal tax, and have been protected against foreign competition by a tax of 70 per cent, find themselves compelled to close their doors at the first disturbance of the money market, and to discharge all their hands. The fact is, these carpet mills have been protected to destruction. After fifteen years of unprecedented taxation of the whole country to support these iron and carpet mills, these special objects of national bounty shut their doors at the first alarm, and turn their operatives into the street to starve.

THE PROPOSED TAX-ROBBERY.

The action of the State Board of Equalization upon the subject of taxation is now complete, and we have the following results:

Taxable value (70 per cent) of real and personal property	$1,196,788,105
Taxable value of capital stock of private corporations	19,658,068
Taxable value of railroad property	59,588,937
Taxable value of railroad property assessed in counties	9,879,344
Taxable value of capital stock of railroads	62,608,747
Taxable value of telegraph stock	1,238,394
Total valuation	$1,349,761,595

The total valuation of railroad property is over $130,000,000. The valuation of property in Cook County is about $296,000,000, not including any portion of the railway property.

The most interesting part of this performance is the valuation of capital stock and franchises. The railroad property of this State was ascertained by the Board to be $84,000,000. This included all their lands, iron, depots, town lots, and all other kinds of visible property. Of this the Board decided that the taxable proportion should be 70 per cent, as on all other property. This made the valuation for taxable purposes $59,000,000. The Board then valued the capital stock and bonded debts of these corporations, and, taking 70 per cent of their aggregate, assessed the companies $62,000,000 on capital stock. The Board has assumed that the capital stock is a property distinct and separate from the property it represents. It, therefore, taxes the tangible property, and also the certificates which set forth the proportionate ownership of this tangible property, and assesses the certificates of title as worth more than the property itself. In our issue of yesterday, misled by a statement in the Springfield *Journal*, we erroneously explained the operations of this business in the case of the Chicago *Evening Journal* and Chicago *Evening Post*. The latter of these papers is published by a company, the former by private persons. The property employed in the publication of both papers we will assume to be of the same value, yet the tax-bills will differ materially. They will read as follows:

Chicago *Evening Journal*, Dr.	
State tax, 1 per cent on $25,000 property	$250.00
County tax, 1½ per cent on $25,000 property	375.00
Total tax	$625.00

Chicago *Evening Post*, Dr.	
State tax, 1 per cent on $25,000 property	$ 250.00
State tax, 1 per cent on $31,500 capital stock	315.00
County tax, 1½ per cent on $25,000	375.00
County tax, 1½ per cent on $31,500 capital stock	472.50
Total tax	$1,412.50

The rate of 2½ per cent paid by the *Journal* becomes 5⅝ per cent when collected of the *Post*, and this without any difference in the values of the tangible property. The *Post* has to pay an increase of over 100 per cent of tax because its proprietors are an incorporated company instead of a private firm. In order to avoid paying three-fifths of their tax, it is only necessary to cancel a few pieces of valueless paper, and write in a book the names of the owners of the property.

The tax is levied on the assumed value of the capital stock, in addition to the value of the property in which that capital is invested. The Chamber of Commerce of Chicago owns but one piece of property, in which its entire capital is invested. That property is taxed at its full value, and the Company is also taxed on $305,000 capital stock, as if the capital stock and the property it represents have distinct and separate values, or are separate and distinct properties. As well tax a man on his farm, and then tax him on his deed; a certificate of stock is mere evidence of title to the specified share in the property of the company.

The whole thing is a fraud; an outrageous duplication of taxes; an attempt to rob one class of citizens for the benefit of another. Of course no tax levied upon such a plan of assessment can be valid. It will not be paid so long as there is a court of justice in the land to which an appeal for protection can be had. The State Board have laid up trouble for the future. In the matter of the tax on capital stock, in addition to the property of the company, and especially when that capital stock is assessed at more than its par value, there will be a large crop of litigation. The tax on Cook County, whereby this county is made to pay 24 per cent of all the taxes levied in the State, will not be paid, nor can it be collected.

Nor will the ring of town and county bondholders, who have been ruling everything with a high hand at Springfield, take any profit by their proceeding to make Chicago pay the principal and interest on the railroad-aid debt. The holders of the bonds issued by the City of Beardstown and the City of Springfield, as well as the holders of the bonds issued to the Gilman, Clinton & Springfield Railroad, will not get either principal or interest out of Chicago. This county will pay its own debts to the last farthing. It will not submit to be robbed by the dishonest schemes of the Springfield operators. The tax levy of 1873, however adroitly made, will not be collected, even after judgment and execution, until long after the fraud of these railroad-aid bonds shall be exposed and judicially determined. One of these rotten concerns is already in the grip of the law. The Springfield managers having procured $585,000 of bonds from the unsuspecting farmers to build the Gilman, Clinton & Springfield Railroad, having pocketed the proceeds of $2,000,000 of other bonds, were caught in the act of stealing the road itself. The holders of these bonds would like to have them made a permanent charge on Cook County and forty other counties in the State, but not a dollar will this city pay for any such purpose. Meanwhile the State Board of Equalization has deliberately debauched and demoralized public sentiment on the subject of paying taxes. This, of itself, is no light offense. To impose so barefaced a fraud upon the people that they have no recourse but to resist the collection, is not only to jeopardize the credit of the State, but to unsettle the obligations of the citizen to the Government under which he lives.

NORTHERN PACIFIC "BLOOD-SUCKERS."

The St. Paul *Press* is very much exercised just now about what it calls the "sectional jealousy of the Northern Pacific," and among the anathemas it heaps upon all the outside barbarians it hurls one at THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE for joining, as it alleges, in efforts to cripple the Northern Pacific. We cannot concede that the St. Paul *Press* is in a position to call anybody to account on this score. A few months since, Mr. Charles Seymour, Chairman of the Wisconsin Press Association that made an excursion into the Northern Pacific country, published a letter in the LaCrosse *Republican*, which was republished in our columns, in which he exposed and denounced what he aptly called the "blood-suckers" that had fastened themselves upon the Northern Pacific, and were draining its resources by means of exorbitant construction contracts. The St. Paul *Press* was one of these. It succeeded in getting its fangs upon the Northern Pacific construction funds in the first place by blackmailing the original "blood-suckers," and thus forcing them to disgorge a portion of the plunder for its benefit. It then sucked blood to the tune of $30,000. The whole history of the affair was duly published in the Minneapolis *Times*. We submit, in the light of these facts, that the St. Paul *Press* is not in a position to tell what course of newspaper criticism is likely to cripple the Northern Pacific, or to raise objections to any view that may be taken of the scheme. When the clergymen, merchants, small tradespeople, and farmers throughout the country discover what Herr Haas found out two years ago (viz: that three years must elapse before they can take any effective steps to collect the interest on their bonds, if payment is stopped), they will be apt to direct some of their attention to the St. Paul *Press* as one of the parties which depleted the treasury of the Company.

In answer to the charge made by the *Press* that THE TRIBUNE "has been sending correspondents into the country for the noble purpose of kicking this dead lion," we have to say, (1) that we sent a correspondent along the line of the Northern Pacific with instructions to describe the condition of the road and country just as he found them; (2) that his letters in THE TRIBUNE were in no sense denunciatory, and certainly did not err in the way of misrepresenting the road to its detriment; and (3) that some portions of his letters were so favorable to the scheme that the St. Paul *Press* transfers them to its columns in proof of the promising future of the enterprise.

The allegation of sectional jealousy is altogether puerile, and could scarcely be conceived outside the brain of a veteran "blood-sucker." If the completion of the Northern Pacific were practicable, and its profitable operation within a reasonable time possible, Chicago would have reason to be thankful, as it would enjoy a large proportion of the benefits of the Northern Pacific business. We can see in this, however, no reason to conceal the truth about the Northern Pacific scheme, or to encourage a probable raid upon the Public Treasury to rescue the concern from the consequences of its own folly.

THE SOUTHERN PESTILENCE.

The appeals for help, which come so sorrowfully from the Southern cities at the present time, must not pass unanswered. The terrible pestilence which is now sweeping through Memphis, Shreveport, and other places, like a besom of destruction, is only one of a long series of disasters which have followed each other in rapid succession, each one adding its fresh burden of suffering and death upon the afflicted people in that part of the country. First came the War, destroying life and health, breaking down industry and commerce; then the necessary overthrow of slavery, breaking up their social system; then the influx of carpet-bag thieves, plundering right and left, and overwhelming the people with taxation. The cholera came next, and then the financial panic, and now the yellow fever in its most malignant form. And of every one of these burdens the City of Memphis has had to bear a large share. The cumulation of these disasters has prostrated the city, and it now lies at the mercy of the destroyer. Business is virtually closed. Those who can leave are flying in terror from the infected city; those who cannot must remain and face death with what courage they may. By day, the sun shines upon streets crowded with funeral processions, for Memphis has little to do but to bury her dead. By night, the city is shrouded in darkness and gloom, and broods under the wings of the pestilence in solemn silence. The physicians of the city are worn out and unable to cope with it. Some of them, even accustomed as they are to disease and death in all its forms, terrified at the fell malignance of the pestilence, have fled from it, and meanwhile the fever has got beyond the control of those who are left. Even professional nurses, who have had long experience in cases of yellow fever, are unable to grapple with it, and, notwithstanding their exposures to it in past seasons, many of them have taken it and died. The priests, and nuns, and Sisters of Mercy, going from house to house on their pious errands of consolation and help, and paying the last sad offices to the dead, have felt the terrors of the pestilence more keenly, in proportion to their numbers, than any other class. In Shreveport alone, five priests and several nuns have died in the courageous fulfillment of their duties. The charitable associations organized for the express purpose of rendering assistance in emergencies of this kind have lost many of their working members. The others have worked until they are exhausted, and, as the funds necessary to the continuance of their labors are also exhausted, they must come to a stand-still unless they receive aid. One of the most distressing results of the pestilence is the large number of orphans. The fever has been so poisonous and malignant that it has carried off parents, leaving the children helpless. In Memphis, there are already over 1,000 orphans. The asylums are full, and places must be sought for them among the charitable.

In addition to the desolations of the pestilence, a hard, cheerless winter is approaching, with little prospects of work for the laborer, with business uncertain and depressed, and mercantile interests unsettled. A season of misery and suffering is inevitable. While this suffering cannot be entirely prevented, it may be mitigated by relief *now* when relief is most needed. Every city and town in the West, every charitable association, and every individual should feel it to be a personal duty to do what he can. Every instinct of common humanity should suggest promptness in the work. The men and women of Memphis have battled nobly and courageously, and have not asked for help until they are overwhelmed and prostrate, and can no longer struggle without assistance.

We are informed that the proceeds of the Exposition in this city next Monday evening will be devoted to this relief. This is a practical and sensible mode of obtaining help, and it will enable all the charitably disposed in the city to contribute. We hope the great Exposition building will be full to overflowing upon this occasion. Thousands can be accommodated there, and the fund may be made a very handsome one in this manner.

Amongst all that has been said and written about the Pope and his temporal concerns, little or nothing has been said about his relations with his tailor. Notwithstanding the grumbling of Prof. Teufelsdroch and the famous apothegm of Plato, mankind continues to attach great importance to clothes. If the clothes of an ordinary human being are of so much consequence as to demand several columns per week in the newspapers, to consume more or less of each day in preparation and arrangements, and to form an indispensable requisite to admission into good society, certainly the Pope's clothes ought to be a matter of world-wide interest. Fortunately the *Arena*, a newspaper published at Verona, Italy, has thrown some light upon the Papal wardrobe. The Pope, according to its statement, has just given orders to his tailor, Raffaele Giomini, for two complete suits of new clothes,—one for autumn and one for winter use. They are made of white and scarlet cloth, such as was formerly worn by the Roman Emperors. He requires regularly every year five new white upper garments, as he uses much snuff. Each of these garments costs 400 lires ($80). He always wears two pairs of fine stockings, at 24 lires ($4.80) per pair. Each red cloak costs 800 lires ($160), and a pair of slippers, made of red cloth with a gold border, and embroidered with a gold cross, cost 120 lires, or $24; and of these he uses six pairs a year. From the above statement it may be set down in round numbers that the Pope's necessary outfit does not cost him much over $800 per year, which is certainly not extravagant for a Pope. There is many a man and woman in private life who far exceeds that sum for necessary garments, not to mention the amount squandered on unnecessaries.

The proposed annexation of the suburban towns of Brookline, Brighton, West Boxbury, and Charleston to Boston, which are, in reality, already parts of the city in everything save name and taxes, has created a great excitement in that section of Massachusetts. Even Senator Sumner has dropped weightier matters for the time being, and comes out in favor of annexation, and, as will be observed, invents a new word in the operation. Mr. Sumner says:

> Every capital is a natural focus of life, politically, socially, and commercially, and every person living in this natural focus properly belongs to the capital. So it is with London, Paris, and Vienna, each of which is composed of suburbs and faubourgs grouped about the original city; and so in reality it is with Boston, for the places about the city, though called by different name, are parts of the same unity, which needs nothing now but a common name. A capital may be artificial or natural. The artificial body is that formed by original unchangeable boundaries. The natural body is that combination, cluster, or expansion which changes with the developments of time, and to meet the growing exigencies.
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> With these views, I find the various processes of annexion only a natural manifestation, to be encouraged always, and to be welcomed under proper conditions of population and public opinion. I say "annextion" rather than "annexation." Where a word is so much used, better save a syllable, especially as the shortest is the better.

Charles Bradlaugh, the English Republican leader, who is now lecturing in New York upon his favorite topic, has created a very favorable impression, both by the matter of his discourses and the manner of his delivering them. The New York *Tribune* fails to find in them the monstrous lineaments which some of the English press give to him. It characterizes the first lecture as extremely striking and spirited, its general tone careful and earnest, and "in his references to his opponents he displayed a discretion and courtesy which they would do well to imitate." The latter characteristic was exemplified during his first lecture. As Froude provoked the wrath of Meline, so Bradlaugh stirred up one Rev. Dr. Brindley, who did not, however, prove himself as courteous a foe as Meline. The Rev. Dr. Brindley interrupted the lecturer, characterized his allusions to the English aristocracy and the Church of England as a lie, and otherwise behaved himself in a very unclerical manner. Mr. Bradlaugh, however, did not allow his temper to be ruffled, but answered his rude opponent very quietly and completely, and expressed his readiness to meet him at any time in fair and manly discussion. It afterwards appeared that the Rev. Brindley had been sent to New York by the Bishop of Ontario for the purpose of badgering Bradlaugh.

The record of Marshal Bazaine, who is now on trial, was a very brilliant one before the German war. He entered the army in 1831, at the age of 20, and in the following year so distinguished himself for bravery in Africa that he received the cross of the Legion of Honor on the field. In the Crimean war he had command of a brigade of infantry, and for his conduct at the siege of Sebastopol was made a Division General. In 1863, he had the dignity of Commander of the Legion of Honor conferred upon him, and subsequently received the Grand Cross. In 1864, he took command of the Mexican expedition, succeeding Gen. Forey, and was in command of one of the main divisions of the French army when the Franco-Prussian war commenced. It will be a sad end, however, to his military brilliancy if he is declared guilty of the charges against him, which can only be expiated by death.

One problem connected with the admission of young ladies to our colleges has been satisfactorily settled at the University of Michigan. It related to the difficulty of managing the "hazing" business. There was a reluctance upon the part of the students to smoke out the ladies, throw water on them, break into their rooms in the waste of night, &c. The sophomorical young ladies, however, solved the problem. They break into the rooms of the freshmen blindfold them, and then violently kiss them. Since they have instituted this regime, "hazing" has become very popular among the freshmen, and the example will doubtless be followed at other institutions where both sexes congregate.

The London *Saturday Review* compliments Mr. Longfellow upon his new volume of poems but does not like its title, "Aftermath." It says that Mr. Longfellow is but a year or two older than Mr. Tennyson, and in England they have not yet lost the hope that the Poet-Laureate will yet outshine all his former achievements, and closes its plaint with the following kindly words: "Mr. Longfellow, emphatically an artist-poet, and not a bard, has many fruitful years, we trust, before him; many crops of fragrant clover and flourishing lucerne to garner in, of which the seeds are now working secretly underground."

Obituary.

Prof. Donati, the Director of the new Observatory at Florence, whose name is universally known from its connection with the splendid comet of 1858, which he was the first to discover, died of cholera in Vienna, on the 19th ult. His first comet discovery was made in 1854, and between that year and 1858 he made five more. He also made many spectroscopical examinations, both of comets and the solar disc, besides other astronomical investigations. In 1864, he was elected a member of the Astronomical Society of London.

M. Dupont de Brissac, one of the most prominent of the French Republican statesmen, died recently at the age of 70. In 1830, he was gazetted Procureur du Roi at Versailles, but declined the office. In 1833, he was suspended from practice at the Bar, owing to his violent political speeches. He was elected to the Constituent Assembly in 1848, in which he was the leader of the Opposition. In 1851, he was banished by Louis Napoleon, and remained in Brussels until general amnesty was proclaimed. After the fall of Paris, he was the principal advocate for the Communists.

Another old United States navy officer, Commodore William Jameson, died in Alexandria, Va., on the 7th inst. During the War of 1812-14 he was in several engagements. He attained the rank of Commander in 1837, and of Captain in 1844. During the War of the Rebellion he was disabled for active service by an affection of the eyes, and after the War was placed on the retired list.

FESTIVITIES.

Annual Banquet of the Chicago Merchants' Exchange.

The annual banquet of the Chicago Merchants' Exchange, an association of the wholesale grocers of this city, for business, and, occasionally, pleasanter purposes, came off yesterday evening in the ladies' ordinary of the Grand Pacific Hotel. By 8 o'clock in the evening, the appointed hour, the wholesale grocers had assembled in the ante-room to the number of about sixty, and, a few moments later, the ladies' ordinary was invaded. Here a repast, served in the Grand Pacific's best style, awaited the members of the Association. To describe it is needless. The cooking was faultless, the wines most recherche, the service excellent. Among the banqueters were Mayor Bond, the Hon. J. A. Logan, S. S. Bliss, P. H. Willard, of P. H. Willard & Co., C. D. Grannis, of Grannis, Farwell & Co., J. W. Doane, of J. W. Doane & Co., William Steward, of Steward, Aldrich & Co., J. B. Briggs, of Gould, Briggs & Co., W. T. Allen, of Allen, Keith & Co., S. P. Farrington and Schmahl, Col. Messer, of Harmon, Messer & Co., J. M. Durand, of Durand & Co., E. A. Robinson, of Durand, Bros. & Co., Henry Dudley, of Sibley, Endicott & Co., and others.

LETTERS WERE RECEIVED

from a number of gentlemen in various parts of the Union, expressing the deep pleasure which they felt at the polite invitation to be present at the banquet, the deeper pleasure they would feel at attending the same, and the extreme regret they felt at having, from unavoidable circumstances, to decline the invitation. One of these, from A. Spaulding, of Boston, was couched in such apropos language that a short quotation is fairly excusable. After expressing his regret at not being able to attend the banquet, Mr. Spaulding wrote:

> I will go into my closet, and there, alone and in secret, I will drink "to your very good health and your families;" that is the best I can do this year. . . . We have had trouble enough in Boston the past year,—a respectable fire, horse-disease, bad business, and recently a little flurry in the money market,—but we still live and certify checks, which, we think, works better than breaking merchants.
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> I am pleased to know that these meetings are to be continued. It is good for you to come together, and, for a time, throw off the cares of business, forget the low price of wheat and the high price of putty. You feel happier while together, you feel better when you go home. How you feel the next morning depends altogether upon circumstances.

Mr. Spaulding has evidently been in Chicago before, and enjoyed the hospitality of her citizens.

PRESIDENT WILLARD'S REMARKS.

Mr. P. H. Willard, President of the Exchange, in the chair, called the banqueters to order, and referred to the previous happy meeting, and the decision arrived at on that occasion, to hold an annual celebration. He also referred in terms most feeling and fitting to the exertions of Mr. Spaulding, of Boston, of the firm of Nast, Spaulding & Co., a grocery house of that city, at the time this city was laid in ashes. He also acknowledged the beneficence on that occasion of Bradish Johnson, of New York. He congratulated the Association on the present happy and auspicious occasion, and touched in his peroration, in pathetic terms, upon the demise, since the last public meeting, of four members of the Association. In conclusion, he proposed the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

> *Resolved*, That we sincerely regret the absence of Mr. Spaulding from this Board, when he would be so warmly welcomed, and that we tender to him renewed expression of that friendship and hearty appreciation which we endeavored to evince last year with the assurance that he held a very warm place in our hearts.

THE TOASTS.

The toast of "The President of the United States" was drank with honors.

Norman Judd, in response, adverted mildly in his opening to the peculiar taciturnity of President Grant. He said he was glad to be with the members of the Association at their annual banquet, and said he thought it was right on occasions of the kind to honor the head of the Government. He thought it was unnecessary for him to advert to the manner in which the Chief Magistrate of 40,000,000 of American people was discharging his duty. He thought in this Government there was too little of the President and too much of the people. In conclusion he paid a glowing tribute to the commerce and commercial men of Chicago, and wished all prosperity and the health of the Chicago Merchants' Exchange individually, and hoped their tea and coffee and sugar might be freed entirely from tax of all sorts.

The Chairman then, in a neat speech, proposed "The Day We Celebrate," in response to which Gen. Logan said he was very glad to meet with the gentlemen of the Merchants' Exchange Association. When he thought that the gentlemen before him represented $50,000,000 capital he could not help thinking of how many lawyers and politicians they could sustain. [Laughter.] He spoke of the wonderful resuscitation of Chicago since the fire; how in two short years a new city had hidden the heap of ashes; how they were banqueting in a grand hotel built on a spot which two years since was a mass of ruins. He thought Chicago was the most fitting representative of the restless energy of the United States, and as the only one of the largest cities in the United States paying its debts in currency he thought she deserved the name of being the most business-like city as well as the most energetic.

The toast of "Our Invited Guests" was responded to by Mayor Bond, the most telling point of whose speech was the announcement that the Tilley plan had been finally accepted, a statement which was received with vociferous applause.

Then followed the toasts, "The State of Illinois," responded to by the Hon. J. B. Rice; "Chicago," by J. B. Biggs; "The Trade and Commerce of Chicago," by S. P. Farrington and P. H. Willard; "The Grocery Trade," by W. L. Stewart, J. M. Wright, and the company at large. The event was altogether one of the pleasantest of the season, and, taken in connection with the opinions of Chicago wholesale grocers, as expressed elsewhere in this paper, shows that the gentlemen who manage this department of our commerce have the fullest faith in our city's power to overcome such trifling misadventures as the recent thing which was perhaps too generally dignified by the name of panic.

It must be added that the general get-up of the banquet reflected credit upon the house, and that the music supplied on the occasion was excellent.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE FIFTH THOMAS CONCERT.

Among the pleasantest souvenirs of the various Thomas seasons in this city are the nights which he sets apart for the compositions of certain masters. Many people will remember the Beethoven night at Farwell Hall, on the 14th of November, 1870, when the "Pastoral Symphony," the "Third Leonore Overture," the "Septette, Op. 20," and the "Choral Fantasia" were performed; also the Wagner night, last winter. Last evening was devoted to Beethoven again, with the exception of two numbers, the Mozart bass aria, "Mentre ti Lascio," sung by Mr. Whitney, and Joachim's "Hungarian Concerto," played by Mr. Listemann. The grand features of the programme were the "Eighth Symphony," and the four overtures to "Fidelio," which have never been played here before in one programme, and one of which, the first, has never been given here at all until now. Perhaps no questions are asked so often, in reference to Beethoven's works, as those touching the origin of these four overtures, and the reason why there are so many of them, and as there has been much confusion in the minds even of musicians with reference to the overtures, a few introductory words concerning them will be of interest just at this time. The opera itself was written in 1804, and was performed for the first time in the Theatre An der Wein, in Vienna, in 1805, under Beethoven's own direction. It was at first called "Leonore," but when it was remodeled the name was changed to "Fidelio." The four overtures are the "Leonore No. 1, in C Major, Op. 138;" "Leonore No. 2, in C Major, Op. 72;" "Leonore No. 3, in C Major, Op. 72;" and the "Fidelio No. 4, in E Major, Op. 72." With the first overture, Beethoven himself was not satisfied, and, before the opera was performed, he tested it in the presence of several musical connoisseurs, who decided that it was too light, and it was therefore laid aside, and never made its appearance again during Beethoven's lifetime, although it contains one of the finest melodies he has ever written. Other musicians, however, have held this overture in very high esteem. The first time that it was ever performed in England, Mendelssohn conducted it, in 1844, and Berlioz introduced it in France. The second overture was given when the opera was first performed, and was regarded as fully characterizing the dramatic subjects of the work, but it was so difficult for the wind instruments that Beethoven was vexed at the inability of the musicians to play it properly, and threw it aside and prepared the third, which is the most massive and exciting work of the four. In the third there is the same theme in the introduction and in the allegro movement, and also in the finale, as in the second, but yet, the two overtures are entirely different. As the second was too hard for the wind instruments, so the third was found to be too hard for the violins, which could not obtain the requisite precision. It was furthermore objected to it that, although it was very brilliant, it was too long. Beethoven would not curtail it, however, but laid it aside and wrote the fourth, which was published with the opera in 1815, and which is usually played now with the opera. It has never been, however, so great a favorite as the second or third, and perhaps never will be. It is very seldom that an opportunity is offered of hearing these four overtures at one time, and for this privilege Mr. Thomas has entailed one more debt of gratitude upon the lovers of music in this city. Although they all pertain to the same subject, the themes are very diversified, and there is little in common between them which would strike the ordinary hearer, except, perhaps, the electrical trumpet peal announcing the destiny of *Don Pizarro*. They will therefore bear being upon one programme, and hereafter all doubts as to which should be played might be solved by playing all four. Last evening the third was the favorite, judging from the applause which was given to its superb performance. After the fourth, Mr. Whitney sang a solemn and majestic arietta of Beethoven's called "In Questa Tomba," which was admirably adapted to his grand and broad method. He was also in admirably clear voice, which added greatly to the effect, especially in his resonant low tones. The concert closed with the "Eighth Symphony," which, although the shortest, is unquestionably one of the most joyous and happy of all his inspirations. It has not been played here before for many years, excepting one movement, the allegretto, which has become familiar, as this orchestra has played it every season it has been in the city. The superb rendering of it made a break in the continuity of the performance, as the audience insisted upon a repetition in a most unmistakable manner. The quality of this orchestra has never been tested in a more satisfactory manner than in the playing of the finale to Mr. Thomas' very rapid tempo. At the close of the performance the audience greeted Mr. Thomas with the heartiest applause, and, as the audience was the largest of the season, it may be presumed that classical music is getting a firm foothold in Chicago.

This afternoon the programme will be as follows:

PART FIRST.

Overture..
Scherzo, Intermezzo, Nocturne, Wedding March, } "Midsummer Night's Dream," ....Mendelssohn (By request).
Song—"A Mariner's Home is the Sea"........Randegger
Mr. Myron W. Whitney.
Solo for Harp—Grand studio, ad imitazione del Mandolin..............Parish Alvars
Mr. A. Lockwood.
"Rhapsodie Hongroise, No. 2"..................Liszt
(By Request.)

PART SECOND.

Introduction, chorus and march..............Wagner
(Third act "Lohengrin.")
Fantasia for Violin—"I Lombardi".........Vieuxtemps
Mr. S. E. Jacobsohn.
Waltz—"Wiener Blut"..........................Strauss
Ballad—"Three Fishers".........................Hullah
Mr. M. W. Whitney.
Overture—"Hunyadi Laszlo".....................Erkel

The programme for this evening is a repetition of the one played at the first concert, as follows:

PART FIRST.

Overture—"Tannhauser"..........................Wagner
Allegretto—"Eighth Symphony"...............Beethoven
"Invitation a la Danse"..........................Weber
(Adapted for Orchestra by Hector Berlioz.)
Aria—"It is Enough" "Elijah"..........Mendelssohn
Mr. Myron W. Whitney.
Symphonic Poem—"Les Preludes"....................Liszt

PART SECOND.

Overture—"William Tell"...........................Rossini
"Traeumerei"....................................Schumann
Waltz—"On the Beautiful Blue Danube"..........Strauss
Song—"Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep"......Knight
Mr. Myron W. Whitney.
Polka Mazurka—"Lob der Frauen," } ....Strauss
Polka Schnell—"Jocus,"
"Fackeltanz," in B...............................Meyerbeer

KANSAS CITY LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 10.—CATTLE—Receipts, 2,132; shipments, 2,075. The market is fairly active, packers and feeders being the principal operators. Eastern buyers are slow, waiting currency from the East. Through Texan cows, $1.25@1.50; through Texan steers, $1.50@1.90; native stock steers, $3.00; good wintered Texan cows, $1.80@1.87½; wintered Texas steers, $1.80.

HOGS—Nothing doing.

A Danbury Woman.

A hot-tempered Danbury woman, who finds considerable trouble in persuading her husband to furnish kindlings, and then is obliged to do it herself, read in a religious paper, Monday, of how a wife induced a wicked husband to become one of the most affectionate and hopeful of men, by being invariably calm and loving with him. The story made a deep impression upon her, and when she made the fire that noon she put a pair of rubbers among the wood. Then she tied a handkerchief across her nose, and went on with her work. When the husband reached the gate he paused, fetched a sniff that made a hole in the atmosphere, and then went around to the back of the house and fetched another sniff that had an equally damaging effect on the atmosphere; he stared into the next yard and up at his own house, and felt in his pockets, and was about to go around to the front again, when his wife thrust her head out of the window and said, "Why don't you come in the house, you old fool? Come in and get your dinner, and let me read an article to you from the *Christian Secretary*, you old rip. Come in and see how nice it is to get dinner with nothing to burn but rubbers, you whited sepulchre. Come in here, I tell you, before I lose my temper and say what I oughtn't to." At this invitation he went in, going upon the stoop and to the door very slowly, but, on opening the door, disappeared inside with marvelous suddenness. The neighbors say he was cutting wood all that afternoon, and thinking of the religious press.

RAILROAD MATTERS.

Case of the Stockholders of the Gilman, Clinton & Springfield Railroad Company Against the Directors.

Answer of Defendants' Counsel to the Charges Made Against Them.

A Copy of the Contract Between the Road and the Barclay Coal Company.

Other Items of Railroad News.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Oct. 10.—In the case against the Directors of the Gilman, Clinton & Springfield Railroad Company to-day the attorneys for Directors read answer to the charges made by complainants some days since.

The following is a synopsis of the answer:

THE DIRECTORS' ANSWER.

Their answer is really a general denial of all corruption. They say that the Company, although it received a large amount of bonds from townships and counties in aid of the road, did not realize near the face of the bonds, they having been sold at prices ranging from 80 to 93 cents on the dollar. Nor have all the bonds that were voted been issued, but about $60,000 of them are in litigation. The Directors say the bonds that were received were not fraudulently misappropriated. It is denied that Melvin, Warner, and Fuller conspired to defraud the stockholders, but that, desiring the road to be built, they contracted with the Morgan Improvement Company to build it. They say that the contract with the Morgan Company is not correctly set forth in the bill of complaint. They deny that the grading and bridging of the road was slight, because the road runs through a section of the State that is rough a good part of the way, and it crosses the Sangamon River twice and Salt Creek three times, which required very expensive work; and further, that the fact of the road running diagonally across farms made the right of way very expensive. They deny that the road cost only $1,600,000, and state that the contract with the Morgan Company was the best that could be made, and that it was not made to defraud anybody.

The answer admits that the Company were to give the Morgan Company $1,000 a mile, in township and county bonds, and the further sum of $2,000,000 in the Railroad Company's bonds for thirty years; and that the Railroad Company, by the contract, issued $1,460,000 of stock, yet unsold, to the Morgan Company; but that the stock had no market value, and was only valuable in meetings of stockholders, to protect the interests of the Morgan Company. The answer goes on to state that the Directors are men of standing and wealth, but with no experience in contracting for the building of railroads; and at the time when the contract was made, everybody along the line of the road was clamoring for its construction, and the Directors were compelled by public opinion to accept any offer that they could get that would result in the building of the road. Nevertheless, the contract was not excessively profitable, nor fraudulent. The Morgan Company was a responsible company, having $500,000 cash capital paid in, and were competent to raise the necessary money to build the road. If the thing was to be done now, the money could not be raised on the bonds.

The answer denies that the Morgan Company sublet any part of the road, and states that the Railroad Company made all the contracts itself, subject to the approval of the Morgan Company; and the Railroad Company paid all the money for bridging, tieing, and track-laying. The Morgan contract prices were not greater than prices paid by other roads; but whether the contract was extravagant or not, it was the best that could be done.

The railroad is only 111 miles long, with 5½ miles of side-track, which, at $6,000 a mile, in municipal bonds, would be $696,000, but the Railroad Company has paid the Morgan Company only $598,000. And by the same contract, it is stated in the answer, $2,775,800 in railroad bonds were to be issued to the Morgan Company, whereas only $2,000,000 have been issued. The Morgan Company were only paid such an amount in bonds, and not bonds at any specific price; the Morgan Company taking the entire risk of their value, and making no excessive profit on them. The Directors say that neither party to the Morgan contract can yet tell whether any money will be made out of it, and they will not be able to until all the money has been furnished for building the road, and all the bonds have been issued and reduced to money. It is expressly agreed in the contract that only $2,000,000 first mortgage bonds can be issued, and that when that sum is exhausted the balance must be second mortgage bonds, and that neither can be of any great value.

The Railroad Company has not been able as above stated, to pay the full sum in municipal bonds, and those that were delivered were sold by the Morgan Company below par, and all the money realized from them was expended in building and equipping the road.

The answer admits that John Warner, one of the Directors, was a member of the firm of Magill & Co., who held the contract for grading and tracklaying the Northern Division, but states that the contract was not fraudulent or illegal, and that Warner made no money by the job. It is denied that Fuller (or Graham for him) had any interest in the bridging contract, also that Fuller made any excessive profit in any contract, or that his position as Vice-President disqualified him from making money by contracts with the Railroad Company. It is alleged that much more than $1,600,000 were required to build the road.

It is admitted that there is a credit of $373,000 on the Railroad Company's books to the Morgan Company, but this is stated not to be in excess of the contract price, and that when the Morgan folks receive the bonds yet due, the $373,000 credit will be canceled; and that there was no intention to make a fraudulent or fictitious debt.

The answer states that the capital stock of the Company may be raised to $5,000,000. It is admitted that no formal increase of stock was made; but the stock has been increased to the extent of $2,000,000 more by the insertion of a clause in the first mortgage bonds that they could be exchanged for stock by giving the proper notice; and this condition was sanctioned by the Directors of the railroad. This answer asserts the right to create any floating or temporary debt necessary to complete the road. Under a resolution of the Board of Directors, $1,000,000 of second mortgage bonds were issued to raise money to purchase equipments and provide shop-machinery, and they were placed in the hands of Thomas A. Scott, to be used for the purpose mentioned and no other. These bonds were legally issued, and were necessary to pay the debts of the Company. They are now in Thomas A. Scott's hands, and no money has been raised upon, nor paid on, them from the revenues of the railroad.

The answer admits that Melvin, Black, and Williams are interested in the Barclay Coal Company, but denies that their contract is of great benefit to them. When the line of road was first ready for operation, there was no coal mine on it, and it was required to get its coal from distant shafts, for which the Company paid about $2.65 per ton, whereas, after making the contract with the Barclay Coal Company, their coal has cost only $1.50 per ton. The contract with the Barclay Company was necessary for self-protection from exorbitant charges elsewhere. The working of the shaft at Barclay has, and will continue to, add to the revenue of the Railroad Company, and the stockholders of the Coal Company have made no more than a fair compensation for the amount of capital and labor they have invested.

In regard to the lease to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the answer states that it has not been completed, and never has been of binding force; that, to run the road as an independent line, it cannot be made to pay its running expenses and the interest on its first mortgage bonds; and that, if the interest on these bonds is not paid for six months, the trustee under them can sell the road to satisfy them,—a proceeding that would render the stock of the road and the second mortgage bonds worthless; that if the road is made a link in a long chain of railroads leading from St. Louis and Hannibal to Philadelphia and New York, its portion of the increased earnings would be so great that it would render the road a paying investment, and, with this object in view, the lease was made. The answer alleges that Col. Kelley, the original complainant, has invested only $40 in the Company's stock, and that he ought not to be permitted to hinder the consummation of the proposed lease, and that his conduct may, if continued, result in the bankruptcy and ruin of the Company and its stockholders. It has always been the intention of the Directors to submit the case to the stockholders, and in a legal manner obtain their consent to it. The answer is sworn to by S. H. Melvin, President, and Jos. W. Lane, Secretary of the railroad Company. The above is a fair synopsis of its contents.

Separate answers were presented by the individual Directors of the same general tenor as the foregoing, but differing from it in that they attempted to answer the charges made against them individually in all answers. It is denied that the contract with the Barclay Coal Company is either illegal or unjust. The contract itself is the best evidence of its character. So I append a synopsis:

THE BARCLAY COAL COMPANY CONTRACT.

The contract made Aug. 20, 1872, between the Coal Mining Company and the G., C. & S. R. R., to run twenty-five years, the Coal Company to furnish the railroad all the coal required, for all purposes, at 50 cents above what they pay for mining per ton, the railroad to furnish all cars necessary to work the mine to its full capacity, and furnish men to load the engines from the chutes, to transport over its line any coal shipped by the Barclay Company at 10 per cent lower rate than any other shipper, and for all coal shipped to Mt. Pulaski, Clinton, Farmer City, Gibson, Gilman, or any other point where other roads cross, creating competition, to allow the Barclay Company a rebate of $1.50 per car, in addition to the 10 per cent reduction. The railroad agrees to fix the rates along the line at $2.50 per car, for the Barclay Company, less than the regular rates east of Springfield, and collect these deductions from the consignee,—the 10 per cent reduction and $1.50 rebate,—and return the same to the Coal Company monthly. This agreement to take effect upon the completion of the mine, and to be in force twenty-five years."

The foregoing contract was made between the Directors of said road, Melvin, Williams & Black, and the Coal Company, the former three being the sole proprietors of the Coal Company, and was ratified by their vote. This action they justify in their answers, and claim that the same is neither illegal nor fraudulent, but that such contracts are common with many railroads in Illinois.

The argument in the case is postponed until next week. Meanwhile, it is the subject of interest throughout the entire central part of the State. There is a feeling here, how correct we know not, that, before the legal probing is done with, some startling revelations will be made.

The State Commissioners in Bloomington Investigating Railroad Charges.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Oct. 10.—The Board of Railroad Commissioners were in session here to-day hearing evidence from prominent business men upon the freight and passenger rates charged by railroads here under the new law. No serious grievance is reported.

Gov. Beveridge arrived this afternoon.

Detroit, Eel River & Illinois Railroad.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AUBURN, Ind., Oct. 10.—Track-laying is going on rapidly on the Detroit, Eel River & Illinois Railroad. There are only three miles more to lay to meet a gang from Butler, Ind. As soon as this is accomplished, the road will have a good eastern outlet, connecting with the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern at Butler, Ind.

Verdict Against the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Oct. 10.—In the District Court of this county to-day, in the case of Anton Walters vs. The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company, the suit being for $10,000 damages for the killing of a child, the jury brought in a verdict for Walters for $4,000 damages.

Railroad Superintendents' Convention at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 10.—The Superintendents of twenty-seven railroads East and West, met at the Galt House to-day to arrange a winter schedule of time; E. S. Flint, Superintendent of the C., C., C. & I. Railroad, was called to the chair; J. M. Abbott, General Passenger Agent of the Erie Railroad, Secretary. The schedule adopted makes no material change in time, trains being allowed a little longer to run, and goes into effect Nov. 2. A resolution that no road represented in the Convention agreeing to the schedule shall change so as to break connections agreed on without giving ten days' notice to connecting and competing lines, was voted down.

The Superintendents visited the Exposition in a body after adjournment.

The Lafayette, LaSalle & Clinton Road to be Pushed Through.

LASALLE, Ill., Oct. 10.—The Directors of the Lafayette, LaSalle & Clinton Railroad Company met in this city yesterday, and, influenced by the highly encouraging reports received from all points along the line, unanimously resolved to push forward as rapidly as possible the work of the ultimate survey and the settlement of the right of way. It is the opinion of the Directors that the monetary panic, instead of injuring the prospects of the road, has improved them, by crushing out sundry other railroad projects of merely nominal rivalry.

Earnings of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 10.—The earnings of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad for the month of September were $1,193,209, against $811,961 for the same month in 1872, being an increase of $361,248. The earnings since Jan. last amount to $6,414,012, against $4,796,169 for the same time in 1872, being an increase of $1,617,843.

Railroad Bond Case.

OMAHA, Oct. 10.—In the case of the Union Pacific Railroad Company vs. Merrick County, in the United States Circuit Court, an injunction has been issued enjoining Merrick County from issuing the $100,000 bonds which were voted in favor of the Midland Pacific.

Letter from President Cass, of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, in Regard to the Report of Commissioner Haas.

To the Editor of the New York Tribune:

SIR: I acknowledge myself indebted to you for a copy of the report of Commissioner Haas, of Berlin, to his principals in Europe, relative to the Northern Pacific Railroad. I never saw the report until you were so good as to allow me to read it, nor has it been seen by any officer or member of this Company's Board of Directors. The report was made by Mr. Haas to his principals after his return to Europe; and although, as I understand, a copy was asked for by some of the officers of this Company, it was refused to them, notwithstanding the entire expenses of Mr. Haas in obtaining the materials for his report in this country were ultimately paid by this Company. I had heard that the report was quite unfavorable. I am glad to find on reading it that it is much more favorable than could have been expected from a European, especially one from the Continent, who had never been in the United States, and who was not familiar with its rapid development in railroad enterprises and the rapid settlement along the railway lines throughout the Western country. He was not aware of the fact that railroads had been built in the United States throughout regions where the voice of civilization had hardly been heard, and where the sound of the last stroke of the hammer in driving the last spike in the last rail had scarcely ceased to reverberate before a large business was established upon the roads. This fact I, as well as every other person familiar with our Western States and Territories, have knowledge of.

I have heard it said that this report was suppressed by the officers of this Company, or through its agency, in some way, and I now repeat that the report was never seen by any officer of the Northern Pacific until this day; nor were its contents known to us. Therefore, it was impossible that any anxiety should have arisen among our Directors for its suppression. But the fact is, it never was suppressed, nor attempted to be suppressed, by any officer or Director of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, nor any one in their interest, so far as is known.

But to the report itself. Any one who will read it carefully will find that it is, on the whole, a most favorable report for this great enterprise; and if it establishes anything, it establishes:

First—That the estimated cost of the construction of the road is entirely reasonable, and that the Chief Engineer of the Company is a well-tried man of a reputation for honesty, experience, and capacity beyond question.

Second—That the lands are sufficient to redeem the entire issue of bonds at 10 per cent premium, and leave a handsome surplus of these at the minimum price, at which Mr. Haas estimates them, and that, as compared with existing land-grant roads, the amount of the sales may exceed by three or four times the issue of bonds. That is the second point which he admits.

Third—That the region of country through which the Northern Pacific Railroad is building is one of the most fertile on the American Continent, and is in every respect suitable for colonization.

These three admissions establish, in the opinion of Mr. Haas, the Berlin Commissioner, the value of the Northern Pacific Railroad beyond a controversy. His objections to the enterprise may be stated thus: That, owing to the sparseness of population and the slowness of emigration along the line of the road for a period of years not definitely stated, the earnings of the road would not be sufficient to protect the interest on the bonds. These objections have been advanced on every land-grant road that has been built in this country, not only by foreigners, but by our own people, who might be supposed to know better. And yet, in the face of these fears and apprehensions, the business of all these roads is rapidly developing, the property greatly enhanced in value, and their interest on their bonds protected in every case. There is no good reason to suppose that the Northern Pacific is going to be an exception to similar land-grant roads. On the contrary, the Northern Pacific Railroad has far greater elements of undeveloped wealth and resources than the Illinois Central Road had in the earlier stages of its existence.

I presume that Mr. Foltz and Mr. Denter, Associate Commissioners, with Mr. Haas, have also prepared reports which may receive publication at this juncture. I have not seen either of these reports, nor do I know, even by rumor, their character; but I have no belief that they contain statements against the practicability of the Northern Pacific Railroad enterprise, and reasonable promise of abundant success for the undertaking when completed, which cannot be refuted with testimony that all unprejudiced men shall feel to be sufficient.

R. W. CASS,
President of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.
Office of the Northern Pacific Railway Company, Sept. 27, 1873.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—The barometer will probably fall on Saturday in the southwest, with cloudy and rainy weather. For the Eastern Gulf States and Ohio Valley, rising temperature, partly cloudy weather, and light winds. For the Middle and Eastern States, southeast and northeast winds, partly cloudy and clear weather. For the Upper Lakes and Northwest, northwest winds, partly cloudy and clearing weather.

GENERAL OBSERVATION.
CHICAGO, Oct. 11—1 a. m.

Station.	*Bar.*	*Thr*	*Wind.*	*Rain*	*Weather.*
Breck'ridge	30.09	47	N. W., fresh.		Fair.
Cairo	30.11	63	Calm.		Fair.
Denver	30.33	51	Calm.		Clear.
Duluth	29.86	64	S. W., gentle.		Fair.
Detroit	29.97	64	S. W., gentle.		Fair.
Davenport	30.06	63	N., gentle.		Clear.
Chicago	30.04	58	N., gentle.		Cloudy.
Cheyenne	30.34	44	N., fresh.		Clear.
Cleveland	29.99	65	S. E., fresh.		Clear.
Cincinnati	30.12	69	S., light.		Clear.
Escanaba	29.97	53	W., fresh.		Cloudy.
Keokuk	30.06	64	Calm.		Fair.
La Crosse	30.14	52	S. W., gentle.		Cloudy.
Milwaukee	30.06	69	Calm.		Cloudy.
Marquette	29.90	55	S. W., brisk.		Fair.
Leav'nw'th	30.19	67	N., fresh.		Cloudy.
Omaha	30.13	55	Calm.		Clear.
St. Paul	30.04	52	S. W., fresh.		Fair.
Toledo	29.99	62	S., gentle.		Clear.
Yankton	30.14	56	N., light.		Cloudy.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH.

Annual Report of President Orton.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Western Union Telegraph Company, in New York, Oct. 8, President Orton presented the following report for the past fiscal year:

To the Stockholders of the Western Union Telegraph Company:

I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the Company for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873, and of the condition of its affairs on that day. The capital stock of the Company at the close of business on that day was $41,073,410, of which there was outstanding $33,778,175, and owned by the Company, $7,295,235. The debt of the Company on that day was $6,038,410 of which there was due Oct. 1, 1873, for American Telegraph Company bonds, $39,500; in November, 1875, for Western Union currency bonds, $4,448,900; in 1900, for Western Union gold bonds, $1,500,000.

The gross receipts of the Company for the year, from all sources, were $9,333,018.51; the gross expenses, $6,575,055.82; and the net earnings, $2,757,962.69.

This amount has been applied as follows:

Construction and purchase of new lines	$1,342,205.97
Interest on bonds	317,793.00
Real estate	62,214.40
Purchase of sundry stocks of telegraph companies in Western Union Company's system	41,576.69
Paid for $50,000 Western Electric Manufacturing Company's stock	39,000.00
Patents (on account of Stearn's Duplex)	19,258.00
Miscellaneous	402.50
Total	$1,722,450.56
The balance carried to the credit of income account	1,035,512.13
Total	$2,757,962.69

On the 1st day of July, 1872, the Company operated 62,032 miles of line, 137,190 miles of wire, and 5,237 offices. At the close of the year ending June 30, 1873, it operated 65,757 miles of line, 154,471 miles of wire, and 5,740 offices. The increase during the year has been 3,725 miles of line, or 6 per cent; 17,281 miles of wire, or 12.5 per cent; and 503 offices, or 9.5 per cent. There were in the employ of the Company on the 30th of June, 1873, 9,190 persons. Of these four were General Superintendents of divisions, 29 Superintendents of districts, 5,514 managers and operators, 1,630 messengers, 661 clerks, 589 foremen of construction and repair-men, 116 mechanics in factories, 84 battery-men, and 275 miscellaneous. The cost of new instruments and apparatus supplied during the year was $140,877.52, and of battery material and supplies, $146,799.68.

The number of messages transmitted during the year ending June 30, 1872, was 12,444,499, and for the year ending June 30, 1873, 14,456,832, being an increase of 2,012,333, or 16.1 per cent. This includes press reports reduced to messages on the basis of 30 words to each message. The average toll collected upon each message for the last year was 61 cents, the average cost of transmission 42 cents, and the average profit per message 19 cents.

REPAIRS AND RECONSTRUCTION.

During the past year $706,789.58 were expended for repairs of line, and $632,753 for reconstruction, making a total expenditure for maintenance of line of $1,339,542.58, an increase over the previous year of $409,557.41, or 44 per cent. The increase during the past year in the cost of maintenance of line is mainly for reconstruction, the cost of which was $354,213.29 in excess of the previous year. The annual cost of maintenance of the plant for the past five years has been as follows: Cost of maintenance per mile of line—1869, $14.50; 1870, $15.30; 1871, $16; 1872, $16.59; 1873, $20.37. Cost of maintenance per mile of wire—1869, $7.23; 1870, $7.72; 1871, $7.23; 1872, $7.67; 1873, $8.66.

MONEY TRANSFER SERVICE.

On the 1st of July the transfer system had been in operation twenty-one months, with very satisfactory results. The increase of the business had been greatly beyond the expectation of its results when established. The revenue of the Company from this service for the first nine months was $8,936. For the same nine months one year later it was $45,811, an increase of more than five-fold. The revenue from this source during the past year was $58,000. The number of transfers, 20,000. The amount transferred, $1,602,000. The average amount of each transfer was about $80. Ninety-two new money-order offices have been opened during the year. If the same rate of increase is maintained during the present year that has been developed during the past twelve months, our monthly revenue from transfers will be over $8,000, or at the rate of $100,000 per annum.

FREE MESSAGES.

The free messages, so classified in our accounts, transmitted by the Company during the past year, amount at regular toll to $766,000. Of this sum, $565,000, or 72 per cent, was performed for railroad and other transportation companies, all of which render us similar service in return. Of the balance of the free service, $83,000 worth is performed for the Directors, officers, and operators of the Company; $22,000 on account of rent; $18,000 for connecting telegraph companies; $58,000 for complimentary and $20,000 for miscellaneous messages. The franks issued to Government officials constitute nearly a third of the total complimentary business. The wires of the Western Union Company extend into thirty-seven States and nine Territories within the limits of the United States, and into four of the British Provinces. In all of them our property is more or less subject to the action of the National, State, and municipal authorities, and the judicious use of complimentary franks among them has been the means of saving to the Company many times the money value of the free service performed.

THE TARIFFS.

During the past year, two important modifications have been made in the tariffs. The first change was the abrogation of all Western Union rates above $2.50, which took effect Feb. 1. The second important change was the extension of the square rate over the territory west of Omaha and east of Utah, and the equalization of the rates in the Eastern, Central, and Southern States, which took effect July 1, 1873. The rates previous to July, 1873, were about 29 per cent higher in the Western, and 40 per cent higher in the Southern than in the Eastern States. This inequality was the subject of complaint in the Western and Southern States, and formed one of the strongest arguments in favor of the extension of competing lines and of Governmental interference. Another serious objection to these unequal rates was that the special rates between competing points were so low in comparison that messages for distant points in the West or South could be sent to certain central points over our lines at special rates, and then be forwarded at local rates to their destination at a considerable reduction from the through rate. For example: The square rate to offices in the vicinity of Chicago was $2. The special rate between New York and Chicago was $1, and, as the local rate from Chicago was only 40 cents, our customers or opposition lines could send messages for such points to Chicago, and deliver them by our own lines at a reduction of 50 to 60 cents from our through rates. This condition of things existed throughout the South and West, and, to some extent, in the East, and could only be remedied by an equalization of the rates, such as has been recently inaugurated.

EARNINGS IN SEVEN YEARS.

The following statement shows the net earnings of the Company since the consolidation, in 1866, and the disposition which has been made thereof:

The surplus of income act, July 1, 1866, was	$275,357.24
The net proceeds for seven years, from July 1, 1866, to June 30, 1873, have been	20,312,618.81
Making an aggregate, June 30, 1873, of	$20,587,976.05
Of this sum there has been Distributed in dividends to stockholders	4,857,239.34
Distributed for interest on the Company's bonds	2,216,194.98
The balance	$13,514,541.73
is represented as follows:	
Construction of new lines and erection of additional wires	$4,405,180.44
Purchase of telegraph lines and of the stock of companies controlled by the Western Union Company, on which interest or dividends are paid as rental	695,426.95
Western Union stock (72,952 shares)	4,054,488.07
Gold and Stock Telegraph Company's stock (47,710 shares)	1,173,509.00
International Ocean Telegraph Company's stock (10,384 shares)	961,556.42
Pacific & Atlantic Telegraph Company's stock (49,917 shares)	510,274.50
Anglo-American Telegraph Company's stock (£1,308 0s. 6d.)	10,000.00
Western Electric Manufacturing Company's stock (500 shares)	39,000.00
Western Union bonds redeemed and canceled	974,075.00
Western Union Broadway and Dey-st. Mortgage and Sinking Fund	80,000.00
Real estate (exclusive of Broadway and Dey-st. property)	318,263.14
Patent—The Page and Duplex Telegraph	73,758.00
Cable steamer	12,665.19
Western Union bonds not canceled ($7,500)	6,750.00
Fraction of share (old issue) redeemed canceled	42.50
Total	$13,264,985.21
Leaving an excess of	$249,555.52

which excess is applicable on account of sinking fund appropriations not yet used for redemption of bonds.

THE INTERNATIONAL OCEAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

During the past year the Western Union Company have acquired control of the International Ocean Telegraph Company, whose lines extend from Lake City, Fla., to Havana, Cuba. The capital stock of the Company is $1,500,000, of which $850,000 is in common, and $650,000 preferred stock. The Western Union Company, by purchase of the common stock $538,500, and of the preferred stock $499,900, making a total of $1,038,400 at the par value. The actual cost to us was $961,556.42. The International Ocean Company possess a fifty-years' exclusive grant from the Spanish Government to lay and operate cables between Cuba and the United States, and a fifteen-years' exclusive grant from the Government of the United States to lay and operate cables between the coast of Florida and the West India Islands.

The lines of the International Ocean Company are now doing a good and profitable business with Cuba, Porto Rico, and Jamaica, and when the cables connecting Jamaica with the other West India Islands and to Central and South America are completed, which, it is confidently expected, will be in a short time, the traffic upon these lines, which constitute the only outlet for the telegraphic correspondence of these countries with the United States and Europe, will become very large and important. The net profit of the International Ocean Company is now at the rate of about $200,000 per annum.

PACIFIC AND ATLANTIC.

We have also acquired, during the last year, a majority of the stock of the Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Company, and negotiations have been in progress for some time with a view to leasing their lines. The capital of that Company is $2,000,000. Their lines extend from New York via Philadelphia and Baltimore to Pittsburgh, Columbus, Indianapolis, St. Louis, and St. Paul branching at Dubuque to Chicago, and from Chicago to Cincinnati, Louisville, Nashville, Memphis, and New Orleans. They own about 5,000 miles of line and 10,000 miles of wire, and the gross receipts last year were about $500,000. It is believed that an arrangement will be made satisfactory to the holders of the balance of the stock by which the lines will be turned over to the Western Union Company at an early day.

PNEUMATIC TUBES AND SUBTERRANEAN LINES.

When our new building on the corner of Dey street and Broadway is completed it is proposed to connect it by pneumatic tubes with the Stock and Produce Exchanges and other important branch offices in the city. It is also contemplated to lay down subterranean lines in the lower part of the city with the view of testing their efficiency and economy as compared with the present mode of construction.

STEARNS' DUPLEX TELEGRAPH.

The purchase of the patents for the United States and Canada of this most important and valuable of all the improvements which have been made since the Morse telegraph was first established was mentioned in my last annual report. During the past year we have largely increased the number of duplex instruments and apparatus by means of which messages can be transmitted in opposite directions upon a single wire at the same time. We have now in operation over 100 sets, and it is the intention to have all our principal stations completely equipped with them as soon as they can be supplied from the factory. We are now operating more than 150,000 miles of wire, and during the past two years have been extending at the rate of nearly 20,000 miles of wire per annum. The duplex apparatus is capable of doubling the capacity of these wires at a comparatively small cost.

GOLD AND STOCK TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

The Western Union Company owns 47,710 shares of the par value of $25 per share of the stock of the Gold and Stock Telegraph Company out of the capital of 100,000 shares. The Gold and Stock Telegraph Company transmits its reports over the Western Union lines, and during the past year paid us in tolls $77,995, and one dividend of 3 per cent, amounting to $35,970.

THE COMPANY'S FACTORY.

In January last the factory in New-Church street was completed at a cost of $139,772, of which $85,000 was paid for the land and building. The factory is now capable of supplying all the apparatus required by the Company, and its capacity can be more than doubled when required.

THE NEW BUILDING.

The avails of the $1,500,000 of bonds issued on the mortgage of the real estate at the corner of Broadway and Dey streets, amounted to		$1,497,883.69
Accrued interest received		15,106.34
Interest on avails unexpended July 1, 1873		30,075.00
Received for sale of old materials		1,000.00
Total received up to July 1, 1873		$1,544,065.03
Expenditures for purchase of the real estate at the corner of Broadway and Dey street up to July 1, 1873		855,000.00
Interest on bonds	$121,012.50	
Taxes, &c., &c.	10,869.56	
Interest on Dodge contract	3,320.76	
Commission on sale and expense of preparing bonds	14,730.84	
Amount paid to architect and builders	220,048.04	369,981.70
Total expended to July 1, 1873		$1,224,981.70

The work on the building has not progressed as rapidly as was expected, and it will be impossible to occupy it, as originally contemplated, in the spring of 1874. The delay has been occasioned wholly by the inability to procure the granite within the time required. Some changes have been made in the original plan, by which the cost will be somewhat increased. All the work is being done in the most thorough and substantial manner, and the building promises to be, when completed, one of the finest in the city. The total cost for land and building, furnished and equipped with the machinery and apparatus required by the Company, will be about $1,700,000.

At the date of the consolidation with the American Telegraph Company, July 1, 1866, the capital of the Western Union Company issued and liable to be issued was as it now is, $41,073,410. The Company was then in possession of about 75,000 miles of wire, on which were transmitted during the year following about 5,800,000 messages. At that time all the lines on the Pacific coast, and nearly all in the States of Iowa, Illinois, and in Northern Missouri, although working in connection with ours, were owned and controlled by other companies. Although the Western Union Company owned a line between the Missouri River and Salt Lake City, at which point connection was had with the California and Pacific Coast lines, its business from Chicago to the Missouri River was obliged to pass over the lines of another company. Since that time we have acquired, by lease and purchase, the lines of the Illinois and Mississippi Company, which occupied the States of Illinois and Iowa; of the Chicago and Mississippi Company, which occupied Northern Missouri; and of the California State Company, which occupied the territory on the Pacific Coast and Salt Lake City.

On the 1st of July, 1873, the Western Union Company controlled and operated more than 150,000 miles of wire, and owned the controlling interest in companies operating 10,000 miles more.

During the period of seven years, in which the Company's lines and wires have been doubled in extent, and the capital stock outstanding has been reduced by more than $7,000,000, and other property acquired representing in the aggregate more than $13,000,000, the volume of business has increased from less than 6,000,000 messages in 1866 to about 14,000,000 in 1873. The gross receipts during the same period have grown from $6,500,000 to $9,333,000, but the profits have not increased either in proportion to the volume of business or to the gross receipts, the excess of 1873 over 1866-7 being but about $130,000. A brief statement of the causes which have produced this result seems proper at this time. They are mainly these:

1. The enhanced cost of labor, of poles, wire, and all materials used in constructing, maintaining, and operating the wires.

2. The reduction of rates rendered necessary by the action of the competing companies between stations on the route of their lines in the first instance and, later, reduction in other sections in order to equalize rates, and thereby remove the inducement for competing lines to extend still further.

At the same time that competition has been operating to reduce the rates and increase the expenses, we have been called upon at every session of Congress for the last four years to defend the policy and management of the Company from charges made by members of both Houses of Congress, by officials of the Government, and in a few instances by the press. The effect of these hostile proceedings against the Company has been to induce the Executive Committee to proceed more rapidly with the work of increasing the facilities and reducing the rates than the actual condition of the Company's affairs may at first sight seem to justify. But little reflection will, however, be necessary in order to satisfy you of the wisdom of their action.

The scale of rates fixed by competition on the most important routes and between the principal cities has been applied recently to the whole country east of the Rocky Mountains, so that the inducement to subscribe capital for the extension of competing lines, in order to secure the benefit of competing rates, no longer exists. At the rates now established, it is impossible for any competing company to realize profits, and some of them are known to be, and all are belived to be, operating at a loss. As a result, the extension of competing lines has ceased, and it is not believed that capital can be found wherewith to inaugurate new enterprises in any quarter. The time is not distant, therefore, when the Western Union Company will be without a substantial competitor in the conduct of a business which, notwithstanding the enormous growth of the last seven years, still is in its infancy. With the increase of wires already provided and now in progress, the capacity of which the Duplex Apparatus hereinbefore spoken of will be able to double at small cost, it is believed that the constantly increasing volume of business, the growth of which will be stimulated by the present low and uniform rates, can be successfully handled with a less annual investment in new construction than has heretofore been necessary; so that with competition checked and in process of being extinguished, the percentage of expenses may be reduced, and the patience of the stockholders be rewarded at an early day by the resumption of regular dividends. Respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM ORTON, President.

MICHIGAN'S CONSTITUTION.

The Commission Strikes Out the Section Relating to the Issue of Watered Stocks—Adoption of Several Articles—Women to be Eligible to School Offices.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., Oct. 10.—The State Board of Health has memorialized the Commission to insert a clause relating to public security in railroad and steamboat transportation. No action was taken by the Commission regarding the matter, as being in the province of legislation.

The judicial article was finally passed, the term of Circuit Judges being fixed at six years, as at present.

In considering article on the elective franchise, an unsuccessful effort was made to strike out the word "male."

There was a vigorous debate over the government of the University. Judge Upson moved to continue the present section, relating to the regents. The motion was lost by a vote of 8 to 8. Messrs. Pond, Riley, and Ferry favored giving a free power to the Regents.

The article on finance and taxation passed, after striking out the section forbidding the exemption of church property from taxation. This section will perhaps be submitted separately. The Commission is about equally divided.

The famous section forbidding the watering of railroad stock was struck out, and another one proposed by Judge Withey, as follows: "All fictitious issue or increase of the bonds or other indebtedness, or of the capital stock, of any corporation, is prohibited." The whole article then failed to pass.

Yesterday, a section was approved, declaring women eligible to the County Superintendencies and School Inspectorships, and other school offices.

BUSINESS OF LA SALLE, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., Oct. 10.—As an evidence of the business prospects of LaSalle, it is proper to mention that the amount of freight shipped from this city by the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, during the panic month of September, notwithstanding the suspension of the LaSalle Glass Works, was largely in excess of that of the corresponding month of last year.

ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

TOLEDO, O., Oct. 10.—It has been stated by the Press report that, owing to the expected presence in Washington on the 14th of the Evangelical Alliance, President Grant would not be able to attend the meeting of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee in Toledo on the 15th and 16th insts. It is now officially stated that he will leave Washington on the 14th and reach this city on the 15th, remaining over until the 17th. Arrangements are progressing for a successful occasion, and large numbers of prominent officers are expected beside President Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Pope, Logan, and many others have signified their intention to come.

SPRINGFIELD.

Moneys Received in the Offices of the Secretary of State and Auditor—The Pekin Distillers Still Decline to Pay Certain Penalties Required by the Revenue Collector—Canal Earnings and Improvements.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 10.—The law requires the State Auditor and Secretary of State to report to the Governor semi-annually, the 1st of April and the 1st of October each year, the amount of fees which each has received in their respective offices, and to pay the amount of such fees into the State Treasury. The law went into effect with the beginning of the term of the present incumbent, on the 1st day of April last. Gen. Lippincott, Auditor, reported and paid into the State Treasury $12,160 to-day. He reported up to the 30th of September, and paid into the Treasury, $4,122.60. Total for eight and half months, $16,282.60. Col. Harlow, Secretary of State, on the 1st of April reported and paid $1,564.75, and to-day, up to the 13th of September, he reported and paid $4,794.20. Total, $6,358.95. Total fees collected in both offices, $22,641.55.

The distillers at Pekin did not come to time to-day with the $12,500, which they had promised, and Collector Purdie, who received his commission to act temporarily for the Government to-day, departed for Pekin to-night, and to-morrow, should the gentlemen still refuse to pay or seek delay, he will destrain their property and force the collection.

A certificate of organization has been issued to the Western Land and Colonization Company, of Chicago; capital, $25,000.

Gen. Anderson, of Peoria, one of the Canal Commissioners, reports the earnings of the canal to be $103,000, up to Oct. 1. The foundation for the dam will be completed by the 1st day of January next, and it is expected that the work will be prosecuted as fast as it can be done, and so soon as the Canal Commissioners are assured that the earnings of the canal up to the time navigation closes will be sufficient to pay current expenses until navigation opens in the spring, they will set apart $100,000 to the credit of the canal, as the law authorizes them to do, for use in prosecuting the work on the lock and dam.

SAN FRANCISCO.

The Pacific Coast Salmon Fisheries—Internal Revenue Receipts—Shipments of Brewing Barley to Liverpool.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 10.—The salmon fisheries are an important feature of our coast trade. Upward of 100,000 cases were packed the past season. Total value of the fisheries of 1873, $1,000,000. Arrangements are being made to double the number of canning establishments.

The internal revenue receipts of this district the past nine months aggregate $1,600,000. The receipts yesterday amounted to $25,000. Legal-tenders, 91 buying; 92 selling.

Considerable quantities of prime brewing chevalier barley are being shipped to Liverpool, the first of the kind ever shipped from this port.

MICHIGAN.

Organization of Companies.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., Oct. 10.—The following articles of association were filed with the Secretary of State from Oct. 1 to date: Benzie County Improvement Company; capital stock, $25,000; amount paid in, not reported. Grand Rapids Brush Company; capital stock, $100,000; amount paid in, nothing. Conglomerate Mining Company, for perfecting consolidation with the Osceola Mining Company; capital stock, $200,000; amount paid in, $200,000. Gale Manufacturing Company; capital stock, $58,000; amount paid in, $58,000. St. Joseph Society of Bay City; benevolent. Scranton Silver Mining Company; capital stock, $500,000; amount paid in, $50,000.

Funding of a Part of the State Debt—The Supreme Court.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., Oct. 10.—The State Treasurer has purchased of holders in Michigan $94,000 of Michigan State Bonds, 6 per cent, not due until 1878 and 1883. The State Sinking Fund was drawing from the State only 4 per cent, thus saving the State 2 per cent.

The Supreme Court has adjourned until next Tuesday, at which time the Detroit Park case comes before it.

THE CROPS.

Damage to Corn by September Frosts—The Corn Yield of Iowa estimated at 129,000,000 Bushels—A Falling off in the Potato Crop—Cotton.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Oct. 10.—Reports, dated Oct. 1, received at the office of the *National Crop Reporter*, indicate an increase. There is a slight loss on corn in Illinois, Missouri, and Ohio. The estimated losses in the States mentioned are respectively 14 7-10, 7 1-10, and 8 3-10 per cent. Reports from all quarters agree almost unanimously that but little damage has been effected by frosts since Oct. 1, but confirm the reports of serious injury by frosts in the latter part of September, at which time much of the corn was yet in milk. The result will be seen in a great deal of soft corn, much of which cannot even be fed to stock.

Reports from Iowa indicate a loss on corn, as compared with last year, of only 6 1-10 per cent, which would make the yield for this year 129,000,000 bushels.

As far as can be learned, the acreage sown this fall in wheat is very considerably greater than in 1872, and, thus far, in most sections, the weather has been quite favorable to growth.

Additional reports from Minnesota, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas, and Ohio confirm the estimated falling-off in the Irish potato crop in the States named, which, in 1870, produced over 43,000,000 bushels. The loss at the given rate would aggregate over 15,000,000 bushels.

Scattering reports from the cotton States mention that much damage has been caused to the late cotton by drought and worms, especially in Arkansas and Tennessee.

THE HISTORIC $7,000.

TOPEKA, Kan., Oct. 10.—A suit in garnishment was brought some days ago in the District Court here against the State Treasurer by the creditors of ex-Senator Pomeroy to recover the historic $7,000 which figured in the last Kansas Senatorial election. The Treasurer filed his answer to-day, declaring that the money is not in his possession, he having returned it to the Lieutenant-Governor, from whom he originally received it. Personal suits have been brought against the Treasurer and Lieutenant-Governor.

SUICIDE.

CAIRO, Ill., Oct. 10.—C. Mosser, civil engineer, lately from Toledo, Ohio, was found yesterday evening with his throat cut, lying at the edge of Cache River, near Ulin, Pulaski County. His statement is that he intended to commit suicide, assigning no reason, and that he cut his own throat and jumped into the water, which proved to be too shallow to drown him. He will probably die.

INDIANAPOLIS INDUSTRY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 10.—The Capital City Iron Works Company have increased their capital stock to $30,000, and reorganized by electing V. Butsch, James Dickson, F. P. Rush, F. Goepper, F. Ritzinger, Samuel Maks, and N. R. Buckle Directors.

MARINE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED............Oct. 10.

Schr C. L. Johnson, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr M. Dall, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr C. J. Roeder, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr L. M. Davis, Muskegon, sundries.
Prop Mohawk, Buffalo, lumber.
Schr Adriatic, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Wm. Jones, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Game Cock, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Katie Lyons, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Hellen Blood, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr J. O. Moss, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr S. C. Andrews, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Magnolia, Muskegon, lumber.
Stmr Alpena, Muskegon, sundries.
Schr Ella Ellenwood, White Lake, lumber.
Schr Persia, White Lake, lumber.
Schr H. B. Moore, Saugatuck, slabs.
Schr Tri-Color, Holland, slabs.
Schr Four Brothers, Holland, railroad ties.
Prop Argyle, Montreal, sundries.
Scow Magdalena, Carl's Pier, wood.
Scow Ahnapee, Saugatuck, wood.
Schr Hattie Earl, Saugatuck, lumber.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, sundries.
Schr Herald, Manistee, lumber.
Stmr Muskegon, Grand Haven, sundries.
Prop Brooklyn, Ogdensburgh, sundries.
Scow Spray, Holland, staves.
Barge Wolverine, Grand Haven, lumber.
Barge City of Grand Haven, Grand Haven, lumber.
Barge City of Grand Rapids, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr Antares, Muskegon, lumber.
Barge Windsor, Manistee, lumber.
Prop City of Detroit, Port Huron, sundries.
Schr Guide, Holland, railroad ties.
Prop Prussia, Montreal, 100 tons pig-iron.
Prop S. D. Caldwell, Port Huron, sundries.
Schr M. Groh, Muskegon, lumber.

CLEARED............Oct. 10.

Schr Albacore, Kingston, 19,175 bu wheat.
Schr Three Bells, Collingwood, 12,169 bu corn.
Brig N. M. Standard, Buffalo, 18,579 bu wheat.
Schr A. Boody, Buffalo, 20,473 bu barley.
Schr Ann Maria, Buffalo, 18,000 bu barley.
Schr Knight Templar, Kingston, 17,600 bu wheat.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, sundries.
Stmr Alpena, Manitowoc, sundries.
Schr Harmony, Manistee, 500 bu oats, 10 tons hay.
Schr Nassau, Oswego, 18,216 bu wheat.
Schr J. P. Marsh, Buffalo, 25,500 bu corn.
Stmr City of New York, Ogdensburgh, 9,856 bu corn, 125 brls flour, 35 brls whisky, 234 brls pork, and sundries.
Bark Huadilla, Buffalo, 33,000 bu oats.
Schr Belle Walbridge, Buffalo, 18,200 bu corn.
Schr Tri-Color, Holland, 150 hides and sundries.
Prop Chas. Reitz, Manistee, sundries.

NIGHT CLEARANCES.

Prop Cuba, Buffalo, 56,500 bu oats, 10,400 bu barley, 2,500 brls flour, 500 tierces lard.
Stmr Brooklyn, Ogdensburgh, 6,000 bu corn, 221 pigs lead, 115 brls pork, and sundries.
Schr Carlingford, Buffalo, 29,000 bu wheat.
Prop Oconto, Green Bay, 40 brls liquor and sundries.
Schr James D. Sawyer, Buffalo, 42,000 bu corn.
Stmr Muskegon, Grand Haven, 37 brls oil, 33 brls pork, and sundries.

Lake Freights

Were more active at yesterday's rates,—or at 7½c for corn, 8½c for wheat, and 6c for oats to Buffalo; and 14@14½c for wheat to Kingston. Charters were: To Buffalo—Schrs Minnie Slawson and Carlingford, wheat at 8½c; schrs J. G. Sawyer, Nellie Redington, Naiad, B. Walbridge, and Galatin, corn at 7½c; schrs, S. F. Gale and B. Parsons, corn at 8c; schrs Erastus Corning and S. B. Pomeroy, oats at 6c. To Kingston via Port Colborne—Schr Jane Woodruff, wheat at 14c. To Oswego—Schrs Nassau and Cortez, wheat at 13c. To Ogdensburgh—Schr Clayton Belle, corn on private terms. To Collingwood—Schr J. Mulline, corn at 6c. Total, 16; capacity equal to 110,000 bu wheat, 220,000 bu corn, 100,000 bu oats. From Milwaukee to Buffalo, schr Mary Collins, wheat at 9½c. In the afternoon it was understood that a schooner was taken for wheat to Kingston at 15c.

Port of Escanaba, Mich.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ESCANABA, Mich., Sept. 10.—ARRIVALS—7th, schr T. H. Moss.

DEPARTURES—America, of Cleveland, 793; Mary Jarreski, of Erie, 888; Wm. Warner, of Erie, 1,371; Massillon, of Detroit, 460; Leland, of Leland, 468.

ARRIVALS—8th, barge J. B. Kitchen.

DEPARTURES—Forest City, of Cleveland, 1,095; Wm. McGregor, of Cleveland, 1,276; S. C. Baldwin, of Chicago, 456; A. L. Potter, of Milwaukee, 489; Ishpenning, of Detroit, 732; A. H. Moss, of Cleveland, 570.

ARRIVALS—9th, barge Neptune; schrs American Union, Eliza, Gerlach, N. Cobb.

DEPARTURES—J. B. Kitchen, of Fayette, 516; Neptune, Green Bay, 238.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 10.—PASSED UP—Props Lowell, St. Louis, Sanilac, Toledo, St. Joseph, Bradbury and barge, Birkhead and barge, Trader and barge; bark J. Bell; schrs Pamlico, Miner, W. S. Crosthwaite, J. R. Penfield, Helfenstein, City of Tawas, Butcher Boy, P. Scoville, Onward, G. C. Trumff.

PASSED DOWN—Props Champlain, Shelden, Kenawa, Tioga; schrs Goldhunter, Col. Ellsworth, E. N. Baker, F. Palmer, H. Howard, Wagstaff, D. S. Austin.

WIND—Southwest.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 10—Evening—PASSED UP—Props Alaska, Burlington and barge, Russia; schrs Skinner, J. B. Merrill, G. A. Channon, A. W. Luckey.

PASSED DOWN—Props Fountain City, Orontes and barge, Barnum; schrs Sunrise, Prince of Wales, N. Gardner, T. Ferry, Mears, Empire State.

WIND—Southwest.

Illinois River and Canal News.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Oct. 10.—The steamer Illinois arrived today, towing two light barges, to be loaded at this port with LaSalle rough stone for the Copperas Creek dam. The canalboat Leviathan, with corn for Chicago, was towed up from Peru. The steamer Lancaster departed, towing two barges of rough stone, at this port transferred from the canalboats Traveler and Irwin, for the Copperas Creek dam.

The propeller Whale, towing her barge Friendship, both with salt and hard coal for Henry; the steamer Last Chance, towing one barge of LaSalle rough stone for the Copperas Creek dam, and the canalboat M. L. Adams No. 2 and barge, both with lumber for Peoria; the canalboat Isabella, with lumber for Peru was towed down the canal. The boats Traveler and Irwin, both light, for Lemont; the Leviathan, from Peru, with corn for Chicago; the Nautilus, from LaSalle, with LaSalle coal for Chicago; and the prop Depue, from LaSalle, with sheet zinc for Chicago—all passed into the canal. The prop Whale and her barge Friendship, with hard coal and salt for Henry; the Isabella, with lumber for Peru; and the John Carter, with lumber for LaSalle—all passed out of the canal.

Eight feet and seven inches of water on the mitre sill of Lock No. 15. No report of the stage of water below.

CANAL OFFICE, Chicago, Oct. 10.—Arrived—Monarch, Lockport, 5,318 bu corn; Champion, LaSalle, 5,000 bu oats, 10,393 lbs rags; North Branch, Marseilles, 8,000 bu corn; Dolphin, Ottawa, 5,000 bu corn, 39,000 lbs empty barrels; Gen. Rosecrans, East Morris, 150 tons coal; Constitution, Lemont, 70 yds stone; Augusta, Lemont, 89 yds stone; S. & T., Lemont, 89 yds stone; Rescue, Lemont, 75 yds stone; Martin Hogan, Lemont, 85 yds stone; Admiral, Lemont, 89 yds stone; J. H. Walker, Lemont, 89 yds stone; Mary Walker, Lemont, 89 yds stone; Ellie O'Connell, Sag, 89 yds stone; Reliance, Willow Springs, 89 yds stone; Excelsior, Lemont, 85 yds stone.

Cleared—Schr Mechanic, Henry; Contest, Morris, 80 brls salt; Elizabeth, Lockport, 5,000 bu wheat.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Burnett's Cocoaine for the Hair.

No other compound possesses the peculiar properties which so exactly suit the various conditions of the human hair.
It softens the hair when harsh and dry.
It soothes the irritated scalp.
It affords the richest lustre.
It remains longest in effect.
It prevents the hair from falling off.
It promotes its healthy, vigorous growth.
It is not greasy or sticky.
It leaves no disagreeable odor.
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

Helmbold's Buchu,

The only extract of that wonderful curative shrub that contains its full virtues, is still considered the true specific for Kidney Diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Calculus, Dropsy, and those obscure diseases that undermine life and rob it of enjoyment. Dr. Helmbold, who spent a fortune in making his discovery known, has lived to see it indorsed by the physicians and people of two continents. Remember that it is HELMBOLD'S Extract that cures when all others fail.

Schenck's Mandrake Pills.

These pills are composed exclusively of vegetable ingredients, and although they entirely supersede the use of mercury, do not leave any of its injurious effects. They act directly upon the liver, and are a valuable remedy in all cases of derangement resulting from a disordered state of that organ. Liver Complaint, Bilious Disorders, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Typhoid Fevers, &c., &c., all succumb to the free use of Schenck's Mandrake Pills. For sale by all druggists and dealers.

DRESS GOODS.

HAMLIN, HALE & COMPANY
Will open on
Monday morning,
a large line
of choice style Calicoes
and Dress Goods,
from Auction Sales,
at great reductions.
MADISON AND FRANKLIN-STS.

POLITICAL.

Attention! 5th Ward.
PEOPLE'S PARTY.

Citizens of this Ward who are in favor of the "People's Movement," are respectfully invited to meet at Falkenberg's Hall, corner Twenty-ninth and State-sts., this evening at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of organization for the coming election.
THE COMMITTEE.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore known under the name of
C. W. CHURCH & CO.
is this day dissolved. C. W. Church is alone authorized to receipt for and in the name of the old firm.
C. W. CHURCH.
Chicago, Oct. 2, 1873. HENRY CADY.

LADIES' GOODS.

INTERESTING PRICES!

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.,
MADISON AND PEORIA-STS.,
OFFER TO-DAY:

French Wove Corsets, warranted best qualities and shapes imported, about actual half price as follows:
Regular $4.50 Corset for $2.50.
Regular 3.50 Corset for 2.00.
Regular 2.50 Corset for 1.50.
Great Bargain in Real Paris Kid Gloves, in colors only, at $1 per pair, formerly $1.75 pair.
"Thomson's Best" 2-Button Real Kid Gloves, in colors only, $1.50 per pair, usual price $2.25; this is the best Glove imported.
Good 2-Button Kid Gloves, $1 per pair.
New Shades just received in "Thomson's Seamless," "Alexandre's," "Courvoisure," and other best makes Paris Kid Gloves.
Largest Kid Glove Department in the city, and best assortment of shades.
New Merino Underwear in Ladies', Gents', Misses', and Boys', sizes at cheap prices.
Large stock of Gents' and Boys' Colored Merino Underwear at Special Bargains.
The largest and cheapest assortment of Children's French and English Fancy Hosiery.
Special Bargains in Ladies' Hosiery.

LADIES' TIES.

Special attention called to our very large and elegant new stock of Ties, embracing some of the richest goods imported.
BARGAINS IN RIBBONS.
ELEGANT NEW SHAWLS.

CLOTHING.

WE ARE NOW
Showing the largest stock of
MEN'S & BOYS'
FINE
OVERCOATS
Ever brought to this city. The Ulster, Glengarry, and other late styles, all our own manufacture. Our
CUSTOM DEPARTMENT
Is well stocked with the latest importations in Coatings, Suitings, &c., to make to order. Prices reasonable. Style and workmanship warranted. Men's and Boys' Underwear, Hosiery, Shirts, and Neckwear.
WILDE, BLUETT & CO.,
CORNER
State and Madison-sts.

KEARNEY'S BUCHU.

KEARNEY'S
EXTRACT BUCHU,
The only known remedy for
Bright's Disease,
And a Positive Remedy for
GOUT,
GRAVEL,
STRICTURES,
DIABETES,
DYSPEPSIA,
NERVOUS DEBILITY,
DROPSY,
Non-Retention or Incontinence of Urine, Irritation, Inflammation or Ulceration of the
BLADDER AND KIDNEYS,
Spermatorrhœa, Leucorrhœa or Whites, Diseases of the Prostate Gland,
STONE IN THE BLADDER,
Calculus Gravel or Brickdust Deposit, and Mucus, or Milky Discharges.

KEARNEY'S EXTRACT
BUCHU
Positively and permanently cures all Diseases or Affections of the
BLADDER, KIDNEYS, and
DROPSICAL SWELLINGS,
Existing in Men, Women, and Children,
NO MATTER WHAT THE AGE.
Price, $1 per Bottle, or Six Bottles for $5.
Depot, No. 104 Duane-st., New York.
Sold by Druggists Everywhere.

ORNAMENTAL METAL WORK.

Gould Bros. & Dibblee,
149 & 151 State-st., Chicago.
ORNAMENTAL AND ARTISTIC
METAL WORK,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Fountains, Vases, Statuary,
Drinking Fountains,
Aquariums,
Deer, Dogs, Lions,
Emblematic Signs,
Copper Weather Vanes,
Stable Fittings, Crestings,
Iron Furniture,
Brackets, and Store Stools.
EXCELSIOR LAWN MOWERS.
Agents for the French Patent
BOULEVARD CHAIRS AND SETTEES.
Agents for Younglove Architectural Iron Company.
HYATT'S Patent Illuminated Tile.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

GOODRICH'S STEAMERS
For Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, etc., daily, Sundays excepted, 9 a. m. Saturday Excursion Boat for Milwaukee, etc., don't leave until 8 p. m.
For Grand Haven, Grand Rapids, Muskegon, etc., tri-weekly, at 7 p. m.
For St. Joseph, daily, Sundays excepted, 10 a. m. Saturdays, boat don't leave until 11 p. m.
For Green Bay Ports, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 7 p. m. Monday's and Wednesday's boat goes to Escanaba.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 10.

The shipments of Western products to the East are falling off, and New York exchange is becoming very scarce. The range of prices for New York bills was considerably higher to-day in this market. Grain bills, which for the past few days have been taken at 1 per cent discount, were taken to-day as high as ¼ of 1 per cent discount. Bankers' bills on New York were quotable at par. These rates are, of course, for certified checks, and, notwithstanding that the certified checks are at a discount of 1 per cent for currency, they answer to pay debts in New York at par. As long, therefore, as the demand for New York exchange in the West is equal to the supply, the discount on certified checks does not affect anything. As long as the banks in the West can sell all the exchange they take, they practically do all their Eastern business on the basis of certified checks.

If grain shipments should increase so as to make a surplus of New York exchange in the West, and thus oblige the Western banks to accumulate balances in New York, they will change to the legal tender basis of prices, and exchange would sell for what it would cost to replace it with currency here. On the other hand, if grain shipments continue to diminish, the demand for New York exchange will oblige currency shipments from here to New York City. In fact, some shipments have already been made.

In view of the possibility of a necessity for large shipments of currency from here to New York, some of the banks of this city have made arrangements with their New York correspondents to open *currency accounts* with them. These deposits of currency will be considered *special*. Under this arrangement, if the Western bank accumulates a balance to its credit with its New York correspondent, such balance is held subject to payment in currency on demand. What the Western banks desire to make sure of is that, if they ship currency to New York to make exchange, the checks drawn against it will be paid in currency. This is, in fact, the understanding with which many of the deposits in the banks here were made during the panic. Under arrangements of this kind, a new basis of business with the West would be established by the New York banks. This, however, would not help the New York banks out of their trouble with their loan certificates, except that it would cut off the old business from the new. It would admit of the New York banks going on to liquidate their old indebtedness for deposits by collecting their old bills receivable, and thus gradually change their whole business to the new basis. This is practically what was done by the banks of Chicago. The New York banks, however, will find it more difficult to follow this policy, from the fact that they are hampered with their loan certificates,—tied together, the weak with the strong,—and it is probable that they will find no complete solution of their trouble except for such as are strong enough to cut loose from the Clearing-House Association and its loan certificates, and adopt the above indicated new basis of business independent of each other.

While the situation in Chicago is daily improving, it is impossible to ignore the fact, that in the Southwest and South the financial condition of the banks is becoming more complicated. In St. Louis, Cincinnati, and New Orleans the banks have neither currency or New York exchange with which to pay checks, and practically they have *suspended payment*. Unlike Chicago, they have no commodity, like grain and provisions, that commands cash, or that can be shipped Eastward to pay debts. The receipts of new cotton in the South would perhaps have effected this more largely in the South by this time, had not all commercial and agricultural operations been so much hindered by the prevalence of the yellow fever.

The Union National Bank of Chicago has settled and cleared off something over $4,800,000 of its liabilities since Sept. 2.

A LIMITED CURRENCY THE CAUSE OF THE PRESENT DISTRESS OF BANKS.

The London *Economist* of Sept. 27, discussing the financial situation of this country, has the following:

Low prices, scarce money, and depressed trade are the punishment of artificial inflation and excessive paper money.

But what is not as it should be is that there should be a deficiency in the cash basis of credit. No doubt, under such circumstances, that deficiency is exceedingly natural. The liabilities, both on deposits and on notes, if the banks are allowed to issue them, are naturally augmenting, and they ought to retain a continually augmenting reserve of cash as a guarantee of credit and a means of liquidating those liabilities if required. Under a metallic currency, this augmenting reserve can be replenished from the store of the precious metals in the whole world. But under a system of inconvertible paper of *limited amount*, there is no such comprehensive field in which to seek the sources of replenishment. The means of augmentation are strictly confined to a single country and to the amount of currency issued by the Government. The difficulty of sound banking, therefore, is extreme in a country where a paper currency of fixed volume is the sole legal tender, while trade is quickly extending and transactions rapidly multiplying. How are the banks to maintain their reserve of "legal-tender" paper? They must bid for it against the trading community; they must raise the rate of interest both for the money which is lodged with them and for that which they lend. They must get in as much as possible and must let out as little as possible. But this is not easy in a community which is already straitened for currency, and where many transactions, which would ordinarily be profitable, are hindered or prevented by the want of it. And still less is it agreeable to the banks, for it means that they are to lessen their profits on both sides at once,—that they are to pay more interest for the money they receive and lend less, and so receive interest on a smaller sum. In part this diminution of banking profit will be counterbalanced by an increase in the rate which the banks charge for their loans. But it will seldom, in an extreme case, be counterbalanced completely, because the amount of the loans on which the banks' charge is always less than that of the deposits on which they pay. The process is one of torture to the customers of the bank, and of disputable profit, possibly even of loss, to the bank itself, and therefore it is a process very rarely set into full action. A time of rapidly appreciating currency is always likely to be one of deficient bank reserves, and, therefore, of unsteady credit; and it is more likely to be so when the currency so appreciating is an artificial currency peculiar to the particular country where the depreciation happens, and not a natural currency used by, and capable of being supplied from, the whole world.

The foregoing, it will be seen, coincides with the views expressed in this column of THE TRIBUNE at the beginning of the panic. It was in the belief that the situation demanded a release of the financial interests of the country from the cast-iron bands of a circulation limited to any amount by law, that we have several times, within the past few weeks, indicated the repeal of the legal-tender character of greenbacks (except for debts contracted prior to such repeal) as the only radical means of relief. We are rich in commodities but poor in cash, *because* we persist in viewing the money used by the rest of the world as a mere commodity not available for our purposes as currency. What we need is to allow all the specie that comes to us in payment for our crops to be added to our present circulation by repealing the Legal-Tender act as above indicated.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Preston, Kean & Co. quote as follows this afternoon:

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6s of '81	113¼	114 @114½
U. S. 5-20s of '62	104½	105⅜
U. S. 5-20s of '64	105½	106
U. S. 5-20s of '65	106½	107 @108
U. S. 5-20s of '65 January and July	110	110½
U. S. 5-20s of '67 January and July	110½	111½
U. S. 5-20s of '68 January and July	111½	112
10-40s, ex. int.	105	105¾
U. S. 5s (new issue)	105	105¾
U. S. currency 6s	110¼	111
Gold (full weight)	108	108¼
Gold coupons	108	108¼
Gold exchange	....	108¼
Sterling exchange (large drafts)	....	106½@107¼
Chicago City 7s	....	99 and int.
Cook County 7s	....	99 and int.
Town, county, and city 10 ℔ cent bonds	....	95 @ 97½

LATEST.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—Money ranged from 1-16 to ⅛ during the greater part of the day, but finally closed at 7 per cent. Greenbacks are still quoted at ½ to 1 per cent premium, with less activity. Gold declined from 109 to 108⅜, closing transactions being at 108½ to 108⅝. Very little support was accorded the price to-day, and the market dropped off on the announcement of shipments of gold from the other side, and some talk about specie payments from Washington. Cash gold in good supply throughout the day. The rates paid for carrying were 6@7@3@1-32@5, and 7 per cent.

Clearings, $36,000,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $89,000.

Foreign exchange was lower and almost unsalable. Bankers have reduced their rates to 106¾ and 107½, but the actual business was at still lower rates on the street. Bankers' sixty days sterling sold at 105½@106¾, and sight at 107. At the close cable transfers were offered at 107. Commercial bills were quoted at 104½@105. Customs receipts, $215,000.

The stock market, after being in the main firm during the first two hours of business, became quiet about noon, there being apparently a disposition on the part of heavy operators to abstain from speculation for the present. Later in the afternoon there was a grand rally, and prices advanced from 1 to 4¾ per cent. The following were the features: Western Union advanced from 58 to 63½; Lake Shore, from 70¾ to 73½; New York Central, from 90¾ to 92; Rock Island, from 89 to 92½; Wabash, from 43¾ to 45¾; and Union Pacific from 19½ to 20¾. At the close a reaction took place, and prices declined from ⅛ to 1½ per cent from the highest point of the day.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	114	Coupons, '67	111
Coupons, '62	106⅜	Coupons, '68	110½
Coupons, '64	107½	10-40s	104¾
Coupons, '65	108	Currency 6s	111
Coupons, '65 (new)	110½	New 5s	106¾

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	87½	Virginias, old	36
Tennessees, old	73½	North Carolinas, old	20
Tennessees, new	72½	North Carolinas, new	15½
Virginias, new	40		

STOCKS.

Canton	56	St. Paul pfd	58¾
Western Union	64	Wabash	44¾
Quicksilver	20	Wabash pfd	75
Adams Express	81	Ft. Wayne	85
Wells Fargo	62	Terre Haute	5
American Express	55½	Terre Haute pfd	20
United States Ex.	54½	Chicago & Alton	91
Pacific Mail	33½	Chicago & Alton pfd	95
New York Central	91¾	Ohio & Mississippi	27¾
Erie	48	C., C. & C.	72
Erie pfd	68¾	C., B. & Q.	90
Harlem	111½	Lake Shore	72¾
Harlem pfd	119	Indiana Central	22½
Michigan Central	74	Illinois Central	98
Pittsburgh	81	Union Pacific bonds	19¾
Northwestern	43¾	Union Pacific stock	74½
Northwestern pfd	65	Central Pacific	91
Rock Island	91¾	Del., Lack. & West'n	90
N. J. Central	92	B., H. & Erie	1½
St. Paul	32		

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Friday, Oct. 10:

CITY PROPERTY.

Lot 14, Stein's Subdivision of Lots 7 to 12, Block 17, Sheffield's Addition, dated Oct. 9; consideration, $450.

Lot on North Dearborn st, e f, s e corner of Goethe st, 69x148 ft, dated June 26; consideration, $168.

Lot on Farrell st, 425 ft s of Hickory st, w f, 25x115 ft to alley, dated Dec. 14, 1872; consideration, $1,800.

Lot on Shurtleff av, 206¼ ft n of Napoleon place, e f, 25x125 ft to alley, dated Sept. 11; consideration, $3,000.

Lot on Evergreen st, 334 ft s w of Milwaukee av, n w f, 25x150 ft to alley, dated Oct. 9; consideration, $1,350.

Block bounded by Western av, Oakley, Moore, and Twenty-second sts, dated April 2; Geo. K. Shoenberger to Chas. H. Baker; consideration, $65,000.

Lot on McGregor st, 75 ft s of Wentworth st, w f, 50x125 ft to alley, dated Oct. 7; consideration, $1,800.

Same property, dated Oct. 7; consideration, $2,400.

Lot on Clybourn av, 133 ft n e of Larrabee st, n e f, dated Oct. 9; consideration, $3,000.

Lot on Peoria st, 75 ft s of West Tyler st, e f, 25x125 ft to alley (und ½), dated Sept. 24; consideration, $4,875.

Lot on Eighteenth st, s w cor Buble st, n f, 22x101¼ ft to alley, dated Oct. 9; consideration, $4,400.

32 feet on Cottage Grove av, bet Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth sts, e f, dated Oct. 1; consideration, $2,400.

Lot on West Madison st, 168 ft w of Loomis st, n f, 48x150 ft to alley, dated Oct. 4; consideration, $18,000.

Lot on Lake st, 72 ft e of Wabash av, s f, 24x140 ft to alley (und. ½), dated Oct. 8; consideration, $12,600.

Lot on Walnut st, 90 ft e of Hoyne st, n f, 30x110 ft to alley, dated Oct. 1; consideration, $5,000.

Lot on Stowell st, s f, and lot w and adjoining w f on river, in Block 106, School Section Addition (und. 1-24), dated July 21; consideration, $5,000.

WEST OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 70, Austin's Subdivision of Block 10, e ½ n e ¼ Sec 8, 39, 13, dated Oct. 7; consideration, $500.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 43 to 48, Travers' Subdivision, n w ¼ n w ¼ n e ¼, Sec 8, 38, 14, dated Sept. 16; consideration, $1,200.

Lots 10 and 11, of Lots 12 to 16, Hambleton's Subdivision of Butters' two acres, in s w ¼ n w ¼ Sec 15, 38, 14, dated Sept. 25; consideration, $2,525.

Lots 19 and 20, Smith's Subdivision of Lot 7, Hubbard's Subdivision, e ½ s w ¼ Sec 2, 38, 14, dated April 5; consideration, $13,500.

One acre in n w ¼ n e ¼ Sec 9, 38, 14, dated Sept. 15; consideration, $4,000.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 28 and 29, Block 1, Lake Shore Subdivision of Lots 24 to 26, Pine Grove Subdivision Sec 21, 40, 14, dated Aug. 22; consideration, $4,000.

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 10.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS. 1873.	RECEIPTS. 1872.	SHIPMENTS. 1873.	SHIPMENTS. 1872.
Flour, brls	6,546	6,386	6,438	7,668
Wheat, bu	121,340	108,300	183,943	102,737
Corn, bu	140,243	141,005	263,770	109,794
Oats, bu	62,150	54,905	101,771	43,398
Rye, bu	5,030	7,390	4,750	3,450
Barley, bu	35,850	71,120	44,919	59,399
Grass seed, lbs	52,964	64,200	48,770	6,193
Flax seed, lbs	114,980	176,600	21,000	91,209
Broom-corn, lbs	14,000	75,550	20,000	12,000
Cured meats, lbs	65,060	22,650	354,278	23,387
Beef, brls	....	....	....	109
Pork, brls	....	494	500	75
Lard, lbs	9,370	5,860	247,790	8,080
Tallow, lbs	8,490	21,530	18,500	....
Butter, lbs	84,571	88,400	49,750	33,330
Live hogs, No.	13,513	10,260	11,032	2,473
Cattle, No.	2,805	1,852	922	1,118
Sheep, No.	788	436	....	....
Hides, lbs	60,780	96,277	41,020	172,694
Highwines, brls	233	315	204	78
Wool, lbs	145,911	32,736	107,417	7,000
Potatoes, bu	2,660	13,490	360	10
Lumber, m feet	1,210	5,911	2,278	1,603
Shingles, m	2,120	3,910	1,627	1,539
Lath, m	....	1,050	183	114
Salt, brls	1,987	15,436	748	1,563

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 4,564 bu wheat; 4,384 bu corn; 4,440 bu oats; 288 bu rye; 1,247 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning up to 10 o'clock: 235 cars wheat; 382 cars corn; 36,300 bu No. 2 do, by canal; 49 cars oats; 5,000 bu No. 2 by canal; 19 cars rye; 77 cars barley. Total (762 cars), 340,000 bu.

The Committee appointed to investigate the truth or falsehood of the rumors in regard to irregularities in the management of the Chicago & Alton Elevator, have not yet taken any action, and probably will not do so till early in the coming week. It is understood that the members of the Committee are considering the propriety of beginning with some of the newspapers, thus constituting themselves a second Committee on Journalism. They would probably save time by going direct to the gentlemen from whom the published statements were obtained, especially as the Grain Registrar, Mr. Clary, has already written volunteering to furnish the Committee with all the information in his possession in relation to the matter.

The books of the Registrar ought to show whether or not the reports of the Inspectors agree with the receipts reported by the Messrs. Hough, and the extent of the disagreement, if any, with the date. The copies of the correspondence of the Registrar with the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners will show the action taken by Mr. Clary in regard to it; and if the receipts bearing Mr. Clary's indorsement to the effect that they are of no value are forthcoming, they will also be strong evidence in the case. These things, with verifications from the Inspector's office, are probably all that the Committee will want to enable them to make a report in the Hough case.

As the Committee was appointed at the request of the Messrs. Hough, to report on their case, it is probable that the Committee has no jurisdiction outside that issue. If, however, they should decide to look up the question of canceled receipts, they probably would not need to inquire far to find parties who have received such receipts; but the fog would thicken if they should attempt to find out whether or not the grain had actually been issued on such receipts. At least one member of the Committee knows that receipts are not infrequently canceled when only a portion of the grain represented by them is shipped out immediately. We believe that one warehouse firm is in the habit of retaining the whole of such receipts, and issuing new receipts (duplicates) for the balance not taken out of store. But others refuse to do this, and it is a question with some whether such reissue ought to be allowed, though made solely for the convenience of shippers. One thing is certain, that a radical change ought to be effected, in the mode of cancelation, as now practiced; it is not seldom a nuisance, in its operation, and is calculated to fall in its intent, for the reason that a shipper has the right to demand his grain when he wants it, independently of the cancellation.

THE TRIBUNE has not charged that receipts are now, or have recently been, floating on the market which do not represent grain in store; but such charges have been made by others, and the fact that the Hough receipts have been thrown out of bank in at least one instance, shows that there is considerable distrust existing, which ought to be allayed by the publication of the facts. If the present Committee have not power to investigate in this direction, its powers should be enlarged, or another committee appointed, to find out, if possible, whether or not the grain paper now afloat is balanced by the amount of grain in store.

It was hinted on the floor to-day that the present and past difficulties of the Messrs. Hough are largely traceable to the fact that they set out to do business in grain-warehousing at less than a living rate, by accepting the terms of the Warehouse law. It is probable, however, that their location has most to do with it. They "builded on the sand," or at least on some equally bad foundation, and are too far away from the centre of business, making it more costly to load vessels at their house than "down-town." They certainly deserve sympathy in their misfortunes, however much they may be worthy of censure for their conduct in attempting to tide over the difficulty.

THE MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were weak to-day, and less active; some being dull, while wheat and corn were very heavy, owing to the discouraging character of the advices from Europe and New York. Receipts, too, are on the increase, and lake freights rising, which threatens holders, especially as the foreign demand for grain is dropping off. It now looks as if we should begin the winter with large stocks on a tight money market, making it exceedingly difficult to carry the accumulations through into the spring.

There were no new developments in the dry goods market. Although the movement is not yet as brisk as just previous to the panic, the volume of sales is large, and in excess of all reasonable expectations. Quotations remain unchanged, ruling steady and firm for all standard seasonable fabrics. Groceries met with a liberal inquiry. The number and amounts of orders show steady increase, and some of our jobbers report their sales nearly as large as at any previous period during the present season. In prices no material changes were noted, though coffees, refined sugars, and rice were somewhat unsettled. Syrups and molasses were active and strong. Spices, soaps, candles, etc., ruled steady. The butter trade continues reasonably active and firm, shippers and local buyers taking hold freely at full former rates, or at 13@18c for inferior to common, and at 22@30c for good to choice. Cheese remains firm. Stocks now in store are much reduced, and, under a good increasing demand, a further advance seems imminent. Jobbers declare they will not "stock up" at the extreme prices demanded by factory men, and, unless a compromise is speedily effected, the market will very soon be bare of goods. No changes were noted in the coal, bagging, hay, hide, and pig-iron markets, trade ruling slack at former quotations. The hide trade was dull, and prices were scarcely as firm as at the beginning of the week. Oils were moving on a liberal scale at firm prices, quoted at 18c for carbon; 80c for extra winter lard; $1.00@1.05 for linseed, and at 52c for turpentine.

The general features of the lumber market are substantially the same as for the past few days. Trade at the yards is reported fair and increasing, though not particularly active. Prices for common lumber range from $12.00@13.00. The receipts of cargo lumber were large, but there was a very light attendance of either local or country buyers, and the market was dull and nominal. Metals and nails were rather less active, but former prices are maintained. Iron was in reasonably fair request at the current rates. Hops and broom-corn were meeting with a moderate inquiry, and are generally quoted firm. Wool was inactive and nominal. There was no change in the condition of the seed market. Timothy met with the average inquiry at $2.20@2.60 for common to strictly prime seed, and prime flax brought $1.85, and mammoth clover $5.50. Apples, pears, peaches, and grapes met with the usual local demand at previous prices, the last-named fruit excepted, being a trifle higher. The market for poultry and game was liberally supplied, and prices were lower for nearly all descriptions. Eggs remain firm at 20c.

Highwines were quiet and ½c lower, in sympathy with a reported decline in New York, joined to the general heaviness in the leading markets. It was understood that 92½c was bid early, but later 100 brls sold at 92c per gallon, and the market closed steady at that figure. There has hitherto been a first-class demand for alcohol for export, and one firm here received a letter this morning proposing that they should ship 500 brls per month for a year to the seaboard for Europe; 250 brls were sold to-day at 50c in bond.

Lake freights were more active at yesterday's rates, to Buffalo, at 7½c for corn, and 8¼c for wheat. Carriers tried hard to advance rates ½c, but could not except on one small vessel. Rates to Kingston were easier, at 14½c for wheat, as the season now is pretty well advanced for shipment to Europe via Montreal, and few care to risk it; hence a small demand. A total of 16 charters were reported, which will carry out 110,000 bu wheat, 220,000 bu corn, and 100,000 bu oats; besides one vessel to load with wheat at Milwaukee.

Provisions were rather more active, but only under an increased pressure to sell, which resulted in a decline in prices all round. The lowering of the gold premium, with the partial prospect of a speedy return to a specie basis, with liberal receipts of hogs in the present, and the promise of big arrivals before they are wanted for the winter packing, all tended to cause weakness, in sympathy with wheat and corn. Mess pork was nominally unchanged for present delivery, but 37½c per brl lower for future. Lard was ⅛c per brl lower; and meats ¼c per lb off on present stocks, and ⅜c lower for the products of next season's packing. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash, $14.75@14.87½; do seller October, $14.62½@14.75; do seller December, $13.00@13.20; seller January, $13.20@13.25. Lard, cash or seller October, 7⅝@7¾c; summer do, 7⅝@7¾c. Lard, seller November, 7½c; seller December, 7⅜@7½c; do seller January, 7¾@7⅞c; do seller February, 7⅞@8c. Sweet pickled hams quoted at 9@10c. Dry salted meats at 7⅝@7¾c for short ribs; and 7⅞@8c for short clear. English meats, 8¼@8½c for short ribs; 8½@8⅝c for short clear, both boxed. Green hams (15 lbs) at 7½@8c, seller December. Short ribs, seller December, at 6½@6⅝c, boxed; do short clear, 6⅞@6⅞c; do shoulders, 4½c; do Cumberlands, 6⅜@6½c. Bacon is quoted at 8c for shoulders; 8⅝c for clear ribs; 8½c for short clear; and 12@14c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $8.25@8.50; extra mess do, $9.25@9.50; beef hams, $20.00@20.50 for summer, and $23.50@24.00 for winter packed. City tallow, 7¼@7⅜c; grease quotable at 4¼@6½c. Sales were reported of 500 brls mess pork, seller January, at $13.25; 500 tcs lard, seller December, at 7½c; 250 tcs do, seller January, at 7½c; 20 tcs kettled lard at 7⅞; 1,000 pcs green hams (16 lbs) at 7½c; 80 boxes summer cured short ribs at 7½c; 800 boxes shoulders (17 lbs), seller December and January, at 4½c; 1,000 pcs green bellies at 6½c; 50 brls mess beef at $8.50; 50 brls extra mess beef at $9.25; 22 pkgs brown grease at 4½c.

Flour was less active, though in fair demand, considering the dullness in other markets; but the business done was chiefly in filling direct orders for the East, as there was little local buying for export. The local demand was very light. Prices were unchanged, as the smallness of the stocks made holders careless about selling at further concessions. Bran was scarce and firm. Sales were reported of 25 brls white winter extras at $8.75; 100 brls do at $7.50; 150 brls do on private terms; 100 brls spring extras (Axtel's) at $6.15; 100 brls do (Le Sueur), and 100 brls at $600; 100 brls do at $5.80; 200 brls do at $5.75; 1,540 brls do on private terms; 75 brls rye at $4.82½; 100 brls do at $4.50; 30 brls buckwheat at $9.00. Total, 2,610 brls. Also, 10 tons bran at $11.50 on track, and 100 brls kiln-dried corn meal at $2.35. The following were the closing prices:

Good to favorite brands white winters	$8.00@ 9.00
Medium to good do	6.00@ 7.00
Good to choice spring	5.75@ 6.00
Medium to good do	5.25@ 5.50
Low to fair spring	4.00@ 4.50
Fair to good Minnesota springs	5.50@ 6.00
Choice to fancy do	6.25@ 7.25
Spring superfines	2.75@ 4.50
Bran	11.50@12.00

Wheat was moderately active but weak, declining 3@3½c per bu from the inside prices of yesterday, under a heavy pressure to sell on the part of those who anticipated still lower prices. The ticker early announced a decline of 2d per 100 lbs in Liverpool, and private advices quoted that market as 4d lower, with no disposition to buy at the decline. It was cheering to see that Beerbohm held his own manfully. He seems to act under the impression that it is his duty to copy the *Mark Lane Express* style of always quoting the market up when possible, and never quoting it down. He might think we have no such animals as bears in Chicago, and in this he makes a bull. The latest mail and telegraphic advices from Liverpool all quote a decidedly weak feeling, due to the expectation of large receipts, and the belief that the English deficit is not so great as had been represented, while the poverty of the English farmers makes them free sellers. New York followed swift in the downward movement; and this made shippers hold back, except those who wanted to buy a few lots for the purpose of completing cargoes. Shippers on Canadian account were especially backward, owing to the lateness of the season, and those to New York were further depressed by the difficulty of making exchange. Options were moderately active, but chiefly on local speculative account, and it seemed as if very few of the shorts embraced the opportunity to fill in; the buying was chiefly done by the longs, and the shorts were the most persistent sellers on the market. Seller November opened at $1.05½, and declined to $1.02½, closing firmer at $1.02¾. Cash No. 2 spring sold early at $1.07, and declined to $1.05 at the close, with $1.05½ for Northwestern. Seller the month sold at $1.03½@1.05½; and seller the year closed nominal at $1.02½. No. 1 spring closed at $1.09 for ordinary, and $1.10½ for Northwestern. No. 3 spring was active, closing at 99c; and rejected do closed at $1.02. No. 2 red winter sold at $1.08, being the first sale in several weeks. Cash sales were reported of 3,600 bu No. 1 spring at $1.11; 800 bu do at $1.10; 15,000 bu do at $1.09; 400 bu do at $1.08½; 26,000 bu No. 1 Northwestern at $1.11; 1,600 bu do at $1.10½; 23,200 bu No. 2 spring at $1.07; 11,600 bu do at $1.06½; 5,600 bu do at $1.06½; 32,000 bu do at $1.06; 4,800 bu do at $1.05½; 9,000 bu do at $1.05½; 1,600 bu do at $1.05½; 27,400 bu do at $1.05; 7,600 bu No. 2 Northwestern at $1.07½; 7,200 bu do at $1.07; 2,400 bu do at $1.06; 1,600 bu do at $1.05½; 26,400 bu No. 3 spring at $1.00; 400 bu do at 99c; 6,400 bu rejected spring at 92c; 400 bu No. 2 red winter at $1.08, in store. Total, 225,000 bu.

Corn was moderately active, but quite weak, declining 1c on the average, the greatest depression being in options for next month's delivery. Liverpool and New York were quoted "weak and lower to sell," and our receipts are on the increase, while the edge of the New England demand seemed to have become dulled by much using, though buyers still took hold rather freely at the decline. But there was a strong pressure to sell (the only strength in the market) during the whole of the session, under which quotations gradually drooped. The offerings of cash lots were taken by shippers, mostly, but those of options were not extensively taken by the shorts, who either stood off, or offered to sell, in the expectation of still lower prices, due to big receipts and increasing stocks in store. Hence the longs were the principal buyers, as in the case of wheat. There are several operators who have full faith in the future of corn, that it will sell up to 50c before the close of winter; but the question is, whether they can carry so long, being already pretty well loaded at higher figures than those current to-day. Seller November opened at 39c, and declined to 38½c at the close. Seller the month, or regular No. 2, opened at 37½c, and declined to 36½c at the close, when strictly fresh receipts, or high mixed, commanded 37c. Rejected closed at 35½c. Cash sales were reported of 5,000 bu high mixed at 38½c; 6,000 bu do at 38c; 4,000 bu do at 37⅝c; 23,000 bu do at 37½c; 4,000 bu do at 37¼c; 5,000 bu do at 37c; 23,400 bu No. 2 at 37½c; 10,000 bu do at 37¼c; 40,000 bu do at 37c; 10,000 bu do at 36½c; 50,000 bu do at 36⅝c; 15,000 bu do at 36⅜c; 30,000 bu do at 36½c; 3,600 bu rejected at 36c; 400 bu do at 35⅞c; 800 bu do at 35½c; 6,000 bu high mixed at 38¼c; 1,200 bu No. 2 at 38c afloat. Total, 248,200 bu.

Oats were moderately active, but very weak, under a rather heavy pressure to sell, in sympathy with wheat and corn, being also reported lower in New York. The market opened very weak at 32c for cash lots, advanced to 32½c under a fair shipping demand at the decline, and, after that was satisfied, fell off to 31½c at the close. Seller November ranged ½c above regular, closing at 31½c. Rejected closed at 28c. Cash sales were reported of 1,800 bu No. 2 (fresh receipts) at 33c; 35,000 bu do at 32½c; 40,800 bu do at 32½c; 5,400 bu do at 32½c; 24,600 bu do at 32c; 7,500 bu do at 31½c; 10,000 bu do at 31½c; 2,400 bu No. 2 white at 33c; 600 bu do at 32½c; 600 bu rejected at 29c; 600 bu do at 28c; 600 bu, by sample, at 37c; 600 bu do at 36½c; 600 bu do at 36c; 600 bu do at 35½c, all free on board; 5,000 bu No. 2 at 33c afloat. Total, 136,700 bu.

Rye was quiet and weak. The market opened with holders firm at yesterday's quotation, but soon weakened, in sympathy with the more prominent cereals, and declined 1c, to 64c, at which figure the market closed. Rejected was nominal at 59@59½c. Cash sales were reported of 2,000 bu No. 2 at 65c; 400 bu do at 64½c; and 1,600 bu do at 64c. Total, 4,000 bu.

Barley was more active, but 2c lower on No. 2, and 3c lower on No. 3, under more liberal offers to sell, though there were still free buyers for consumption, and a little disposition to take hold speculatively. No. 2 opened at $1.34, and advanced to $1.35 at the close. Seller November sold at $1.38@1.39. No. 3 opened at $1.10, and advanced to $1.12, closing easier at $1.11. Rejected closed relatively weak at 84c. Cash sales were reported of 25,000 bu do at $1.35½; 1,200 bu do at $1.36; 15,800 bu do at $1.35; 4,800 bu do at $1.34; 7,600 bu No. 3 at $1.12; 1,200 bu do at $1.11; 1,200 bu do at $1.10½; 5,600 bu do at $1.10; 400 bu rejected at 90c; 400 bu do at 88c; 800 bu do at 85c; 400 bu do at 84½c; 400 bu do at 84c; 400 bu by sample at $1.50; 400 bu do at $1.40; 1,600 bu do at $1.35; 400 bu do at $1.32½; 400 bu do at $1.31; 400 bu do at $1.25; 1,200 bu do at $1.20; 800 bu do at $1.17; 400 bu do at $1.15; 1,600 bu do at $1.15; 2,000 bu do at $1.10; 600 bu do at $1.07, all on track; 800 bu do at $1.45; 800 bu do at $1.40; 400 bu do at $1.35; 400 bu do at $1.26; 600 bu do at $1.05, delivered. Total, 78,000 bu.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

The following is Beerbohm's dispatch to the Board of Trade in this city to-day:

OCT. 10—LONDON—Cargoes of wheat off coast steady. English country markets for wheat steady. French country markets for wheat steady. Extra State flour, 31s 6d. Short rib middles, 40s. Mark Lane—Wheat steady. Liverpool—Wheat quiet; California, 12s 5d@13s 2d. Corn, 33s. Flour, 30s. Cumberland Middles, 38s 6d.

LUMBER.

The Lumberman's *Gazette* states that several lumbermen have reduced wages 10 and 12½ per cent, and that the present outlook is for a quiet winter at the reduction. It gives the following as the total shipments to Oct. 1 from the Saginaw River, as follows:

	1871.	1872.	1873.
Lumber	393,779,211	394,149,538	401,030,550
Lath	34,148,820	24,431,830	31,931,150
Shingles	106,332,500	62,540,500	87,144,150
Salt	371,373	287,478	180,631
Staves	....	4,375,440	5,977,571

The total amount of lumber inspected under the law in the Saginaw District to Oct. 1 is given as follows:

Bay City	74,404,852
East Saginaw	54,791,770
Saginaw City	52,000,000
Total in district	182,195,622

The following is a statement of the logs (by feet) rafted out of the rivers named to Oct. 1. From the Tittabawassee there were 1,338,428 pieces, and from the Cass 428,380 pieces.

	Feet.
Tittabawassee	267,685,600
Cass	83,875,130
Rifle	65,000,000
Au Gres	68,000,000
Kawkawlin	45,000,000
Bad River	50,000,000
Total	579,560,730

LATEST.

Wheat was quiet in the afternoon, but closed a shade firmer; selling at $1.03⅜@1.04 seller the month, and $1.03@1.03⅜ seller November, both closing at the inside. Corn was in fair demand and ⅛@¼c higher, closing at 37c cash, and selling at 38⅛@38½c seller November, closing at the inside. It was reported that a vessel was taken for wheat to Kingston at 15c.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 10.

ALCOHOL—Was a trifle lower. Standard proof is quoted at $1.84@1.89. Sales include 250 brls for export at 50c.

BROOM CORN—Trade is brightening up a little, and the market is firm at present prices. Old corn is quotable as follows: Good to extra hurl, 8@9½c; brush that will work itself into a choice hurl broom, 6½@7c; for good do, 5½@6c; good to choice stalk brush, 5½@6½c; inferior brush, 3½@4½c.

BEANS AND PEAS—There is a moderate demand for choice beans for shipment to the Far West. The receipts are moderate, and prices strong. Peas are lower. We quote: Prime navies, $2.50@2.60; do hand picked, $2.75; good to prime medium, $2.25@2.50; common to fair beans, $1.25@2.00. Green peas, $1.40 per bu.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Were quiet and unchanged as follows: Stucco, $3.50; New York stucco, casting, $3.50@4.00; Portland cement, $7.50@8.00 ℔ brl; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica, Louisville, Manlius, and Akron cement, $2.00 ℔ brl; marble dust, $3.00; lime in bulk, 90c@$1.00; lime (brls), $1.10@1.25 ℔ brl; white sand, ℔ brl, $1.50@2.00; plastering hair, ℔ bu, 40c; fire brick, ℔ 1,000; $55.00@60.00; building brick (common), $6.50@7.50; pressed brick, $14.00@15.00; sewer brick, $8.50; Milwaukee and Racine pressed, $25.00@30.00, del.; do common, $14.00@16.00; Indiana pressed, $18.00@25.00; do common, $10.00@15.00; fire clay, ℔ brl, $3.00@4.00.

BUTTER—Although there is a liberal amount of butter arriving from day to day, the store-rooms are kept well cleared up, and holders remain firm in their views at the advanced prices recently established. Shippers as well as local buyers keep steadily at work, and though there is no special activity in the demand from either source, their daily purchases are about sufficient to absorb the daily receipts. Following are the ruling prices: Choice yellow, 28@30c; medium to good, 19@24c; inferior to common, 13@18c.

BAGGING—Dealers report the market unchanged in its general features. There is a trifle more doing than during last week and the previous one, but the movement is still sluggish, and values remain steady as previously quoted. Stocks are now in fair condition. We repeat our list: Stark A, 37½c; Ludlow, A, 35½c; Lewiston A, 35c; American, 33c; Amoskeag A, 33c; Otter Creek, 34c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 19@20c; gunnies, single, 17@18c; double, 28c; wool sacks, 63@65c.

CHEESE—Orders for fair amounts were received from interior dealers, and local retailers were also buying with more freedom, which gave the market an appearance of activity not previously noticeable since the beginning of the panic. As our jobbers are carrying light stocks, the effect upon prices of the improved demand was to stiffen them, and holders of fine goods were firm at outside quotations. Following are the prices current: New York factory, mild, 12½@13½c; Ohio factory and Western factory, do, 11@12½c; lower grades, 8@10c.

COAL—Nothing new was developed in connection with this market. At the principal yards there is continued activity, and, although the market is pretty liberally stocked, prices are firmer, both for anthracite and bituminous varieties. We quote: Lehigh, prepared, $11.00; Lackawanna, $10.00; Erie, $9.50; Walnut Hill, $9.50; Cherry Mine, $9.00; Blossburg, $9.00@9.50; Cannel, $10.00; Lick Run, $8.50; Hocking Valley, $8.50@9.00; Indiana block, $7.50@8.00; Kirkland Grate, $8.50; Minonk, $8.00; Kingston, $7.00; Wilmington, $6.00.

COOPERAGE—Remains quiet but nominally firm, as follows: Pork barrels, $1.35@1.45; lard tierces, $1.75; whisky barrels, $1.90@2.10; flour barrels, 48@57c; pork staves, rough, $22.00@24.00; do, bucked, $24.00@26.00; tierce staves, rough, $30.00@33.00; bucked or sawed, $35.00@38.00; whisky staves, rough, $28.00@30.00; do bucked, $35.00; flour staves, $9.00@10.50; circle flour heading, 7½@9½c per set; flour hoop-poles, $14.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $30.00@35.00 per m.

EGGS—Were in good local demand and firm at 19@20c.

FEATHERS—Were in better request at 73c for prime live geese. The jobbing trade is improving. We quote: Prime to choice live-geese feathers at 73c; good do, 25@60c, jobbing price at 82½@85c; mixed feathers, 65@70c; according to quality; chicken, 6@8c.

FISH—Only a small amount of trading was done in the fish market, buyers showing no inclination to order larger quantities than are required to supply immediate wants, but the falling off in the demand has not visibly affected prices, which remain firm all around. We quote: No. 1 whitefish, ½-brl, $5.85@6.00; No. 2 do, $5.75 @5.85; No. 1 trout, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 shore mackerel, new, ½-brl, $13.50@14.00; No. 1 bay, $10.00@10.50; No. 2 mackerel, ½-brl, $8.50@8.75; family mackerel, ½-brl, $7.00@7.25; No. 1 shore kits, $2.15 @2.25; bank codfish, $6.00@6.25; George's codfish, $6.50@6.75; Labrador herring, split, brls, $9.00@9.50; do, ½-brl, $4.75@5.00; Labrador herring, round, brl, $8.00@8.50; do ½-brl, $4.25@4.50; box herring No. 1, 30@35c; box herring, scaled, 40@42c; Columbia River salmon, ½-brls, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS AND NUTS—A satisfactorily active movement in domestic and foreign dried fruits and nuts was witnessed, and the firmness so long prevalent is still a feature of the market. Stocks are in good working order, and are held with confidence at the annexed quotations: FOREIGN—Dates, 8½@9c; figs, drums, 12@13c; figs, in boxes, 15@16c; French prunes, 15@16c; Turkish prunes, 13@15½c; raisins, layers, new, $3.50@3.60; raisins, layers, old, $2.95@3.20; raisins, loose Muscatel, $3.50@3.60; raisins, Valencia, new, 13@14c; Zante currants, new, 8c; old do, 7c; citron, 42@43c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 17@20c; Michigan, sliced, 10½ @ 11c; Michigan quarters, 8¾@9½c; Western do, 7½@8½c; Southern do, 6½@7½c; peaches, pared, 24@25c; peaches, halves, 10@11c; do, mixed, 7½@8c; blackberries, new, 15@15½c; raspberries, 42@43c; pitted cherries, 32@35c; NUTS—Filberts, 15@16c; almonds, Terragona, 23@24c; Naples walnuts, 27@28c; Chili walnuts, 23@24c; French walnuts, 16@17c; Brazils, 9½@10½c; pecans, Texas, 14@15c; African peanuts, 6½@7½c; Wilmington peanuts, 8½@9c; Tennessee peanuts, 7@7½c.

GROCERIES—The market for coffee and refined sugar still shows signs of weakness, the continued depression at the East tending to unsettle values, but as the demand is now steadily increasing, dealers look for an early return to firm prices. Carolina rice is easier, in sympathy with New York, and is now quoted at 9½@9¾c—a reduction of a ¼c. Syrups and molasses are in light supply and under an improved demand are exceedingly firm. Candles, soaps, starch, spices, &c., ruled quiet and comparatively steady. We quote:

BI-CARB. SODA—7½@8½c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 33½@34c; O. G. Java, 31½@31¾c; Java, No. 2, 29½@30½c; fancy Rio, 26¾@27c; choice do, 26½@26¾c; prime Rio, 25¾@26c; good do, 25@25½c; common do, 24@24½c; roasting do, 23½@23¾c; Singapore Java, 28¼@28¾c; Costa Rica, fancy, 26½@26¾c; do, prime, 26@26½c; Maracaibo, 26@26½c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 19@19½c; stearine, full weight, 14½@15c; do, short weight, 13½@14½c.

RICE—Patna, 8½@8¾c; Rangoon, 7½@7¾c; Carolina, 9½@9¾c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 13@13½c; crushed and powdered, 12@12½c; granulated, 12@12½c; A, standard, 11½@11¾c; do, No. 2, 11@11½c; B, 10½@11c; extra C, 10½@10¾c; C No. 2, 10¼@10½c; yellow C, No. 1, 10¼@10½c; choice brown, 10@10½c; prime do, 9¾@10c; fair do, 9¼@9½c; choice molasses sugar, 10¼@10½c; fair do, 9¼@9¾c; common do, 8@8¾c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 9½@10c; do prime, 9¼@9¾c; do, fair, 8¾@9½c; common, 7½@9½c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.30@1.35; silver drips, extra fine, 80@85c; good sugar-house syrup, 55@60c; extra do, 65@70c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 85@90c; do prime, 75@80c; do common, 65@70c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 62@65c; common molasses, 32@35c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 9@10c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 38@40c; cassia, 38@40c; pepper, 28@29c; nutmegs, $1.30@1.35; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 16@18c.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6½@6¾c; German mottled, 6½@6¾c; Golden West, 6@6½c; White Lilly, 6½@6¾c; White Rose, 6¼@6½c; brown Windsor, 4½@4¾c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6½@6¾c; cocoanut, 7@7½c; Champaign, 6½@6¾c; primrose, 6@6½c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5½@6c.

GREEN FRUITS—Choice fresh grapes were a trifle higher, but other native fruits were unchanged. Lemons and California fruits remain firm. We quote: Lemons, $11.00@12.00 ℔ box; inferior lemons, $9.00@10.00; California pears, $4.00@4.50 per case; do plums, 20 lbs, $2.50@3.00. Common to choice apples, $1.75@3.00 per brl; do in car lots, $2.25@2.50. Pears, 50c@$1.00 per box or basket. Peaches, 75c per basket; do, good to choice, per basket, $1.00@1.50. Grapes per case (12-lb boxes), $2.00@2.50; Delaware do, $5.00; Concords, in baskets, 50@70c; Delaware do, $1.10@1.25 per basket; Catawbas do, $1.00. Cultivated cranberries (Cary's), $15.00 per brl; cultivated do, $14.00; wild do, $10.00@10.50. Quinces, $1.25 per basket. Plums, $1.50@2.00.

HOPS—Met with a moderate local and interior demand at the current prices, or 40@50c for fair to prime Western and 50c for Eastern.

HAY—Dealers report the market unchanged in its general features. There was, perhaps, a trifle more inquiry from outside parties, but the volume of sales showed no considerable increase, local consumers being about the only purchasers. The market must still be quoted dull and easy. We quote the wholesale prices paid by dealers, as follows—cars to contain 20,000 lbs: New timothy, prime, $14.00@14.50; do, No. 1, $13.00@14.00; do, No. 2, $10.00@12.00; prairie, upland, 10.00@10.50; do, midland, $9.00@10.00; do, slough, $7.00@8.00. LOOSE ON WAGON—Timothy, $10.00@12.00; prairie, $8.00@10.00. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Reports from the East were of a character to check the shipping demand, and a falling off in the amount of orders was noted. Buyers were bidding a ½c less than asking prices, and trading was slow in consequence. The *Bulletin* of Oct. 7, says of the New York market: "The demand continues very limited, and prices are weak and irregular. Supplies are accumulating, and holders in some instances are disposed to accept lower prices, but buyers are scarce and only operating to meet immediate necessities. Small sales were reported, but were not important, and include 700 city slaughter and 1,000 Mexican. We quote: Green city butchers', 7c; green cured, light, 10c; do, heavy, 9c; part cured, 8@9c; green calf, 14½@15c; veal-kip, 12c; dry calf, 21c; dry kip, 20@21c; dry salted, 17c; dry flint, 19@20c; long-haired kip, 11c; deacon skins, 50@60c; grubby, scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price.

IRON AND STEEL—Merchants report a reasonably fair business, at former rates, as follows:

Iron	3 6-10@ 4	rates
Horse-shoe iron	5 @ 5	rates
Plate iron, common tank	6 @ 6¾	rates
Norway iron	9 @ 9½	℔ lb
Norway nail-rods	9½ @10c	℔ lb
German plow steel	11 @12c	℔ lb
Cast blow steel	11½ @12c	℔ lb
American tool steel	16 @18c	℔ lb
Chrome tool steel	18 @20c	℔ lb
English tool steel	21½ @23	rates
English spring steel	10 @11	rates
American cast spring steel	12 @13	rates
Steel tire, ¾-in	8½ @ 9c	℔ lb

LEATHER—Little or no improvement was visible in this market, the demand continuing small, while values, at the moment, are unsettled. The quotations given below are little better than nominal:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 39@	41
Country harness	36@	38
Line, city, ℔ lb	41@	42
Kip, ℔ lb	60@	1.10
Kip, veals	85@	1.30
City upper, No. 1, ℔ ft	28@	30
City upper, No. 2, ℔ ft	25@	27
Country upper	23@	25
Collar, ℔ ft	20@	20
Calf, city	1.20@	1.40
Calf, country	1.10@	1.25
Rough upper, standard	30@	35
Rough upper, damaged	27@	30
Buffalo slaughter sole	32@	37
"B. A." sole	30@	32

OAK.

Calf	1.20@	1.35
Kip	75@	1.10
Harness	40@	45
French calf, Jodot	60.00@	85.00
French calf, Lemoine	55.00@	80.00
French calf, 24 to 36 lbs	1.65@	2.25
French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1.00@	1.60

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—The market is reported less active, though a fair number of orders are received from the interior, and a good many dealers are in town, looking through the market. Prices are without quotable change, as follows:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $13.50; do, 12x12, $14.00; do, 14x20, $14.50; do, roofing, IC, $13.00; do, 20x28, $27.00.

PIG TIN—Large, 42c; small, 43c; bar, 44c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11c; half casks, 11¼@11½c; less quantity, 11½c; slabs, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 6½c rates; Russia iron, 22c; do No. 1, stained, 20c rates.

GALVANIZED IRON—No. 15@20, 15c; No. 22@24, 16c; No. 25@26, 17c; No. 27, 18c; No. 28, 20c. A discount of 25 per cent is made from this list.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 40c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 38c; planished copper, 48c; do, cut to sizes, 48c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 7½c; 6, 8, and 9, 9½c; 10 to 11, 10½c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 13½c; 17, 14½c; 18, 15½c; 19, 18½c; 20, 19½c; full bundle, 25 per cent discount; fence wire, 7½c; by car load, 7c.

NAILS—Are still quoted at $4.75, with 12½c off to the trade, and are in fair demand: 10@60d, per keg, $4.75; 8d do, $5.00; 6d do, $5.25; 4d do, $5.62½; 3d do, $6.25; 3d do, fine, $7.75; 2d do, $8.00; clinch, $7.25; 12½c off to the trade.

NAVAL STORES—We again quote: Manila rope, ℔ lb, 17½c; sisal rope, ℔ lb, 15½@16½c; sash hemp cord, ℔ lb, 20@23c; marline, ℔ lb, 20@22c; tarred rope, ℔ lb, 17@18c; oakum, ℔ bale, $5.00@6.50; pitch, ℔ brl, $5.00@6.00; tar, ℔ brl, $5.50@6.00.

OILS—Prices ranged the same as on the preceding days of the week, where they may be quoted firm and generally steady, carbon being the only article in the list in which an early change is looked for. The movement in carbon continues active, and under a light supply the tendency is strongly upward. We quote: Carbon, 18c; extra lard oil, strictly winter, 80c; do, current make, 73@75c; No. 1, 68@70c; No. 2, 65c; linseed, raw, $1.00; do boiled, $1.05; whale, 80@82c; sperm, $2.10@2.30; neats foot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 90c; do No. 1, 75c; bank oil, 60c; straits, 65c elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 52c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 18@19c; naphtha, common, 15@16c.

PIG IRON—Remains inactive and weak at the late decline. Only a few orders—and those small—are being placed, and for the present the market must be considered nominal. Following are the quotations, Scotch (according to brand), $50.00@55.00; Massillon, $52.00; Tuscarawas, $52.00; Lake Superior, No. 1, $52.00; do No. 2, $50.00; do No. 3, $50.00; do No. 4, $50.00; do No. 5, $62.00; Missouri charcoal coal, $52.00; Chicago stone coal, $48.00.

POTATOES—Car-lots are scarce and firm, being in good shipping demand. Peachblows sold at 90c, and Early Rose at 80c, delivered. There was a moderate local inquiry for small lots. Sweet were salable at $3.00 ℔ brl. We quote: Good to choice potatoes, in barrels, $2.25@2.75; do per bu, 80@85c; Peachblows, 90c; Early Rose, or Peach-blows, 75@85c; yellow sweet, $3.00; Jerseys, $4.00@4.50.

POULTRY AND GAME—The offerings were excessively large, and prices were lower all around, geese and prairie chickens, perhaps, excepted. Prices range as follows: chickens, $3.50; mixed do, $2.75@3.00; spring do, $2.25@3.25; ducks, $3.00@3.25; geese, $10.00@11.00; turkeys, 10@12c; prairie chickens, $3.50; quail, $2.50@2.75; mallard ducks, $2.00@2.25 per doz; small ducks, $1.00@1.25; snipe, 75c@$1.00; venison saddles, 18@20c.

SEEDS—Timothy seed was moderately active and steady at $2.20@2.60. Prime flax sold at $1.85; mammoth clover at $5.50. Sales comprise 45 bags timothy at $2.60; 245 bags prime do at $2.55; 93 bags at $2.50; 56 bags good at $2.45; 20 bags at $2.45; 15 bags at $2.32½; 18 bags at $2.30; 14 bags common at $2.10; 2 cars and 40 bags prime flax at $1.85; 40 bags mammoth clover at $5.50.

SALT—Was without change, being in fair request and firm. We quote: Onondaga, Canada, and Saginaw, fine, $2.00; ordinary coarse, $2.10; coarse Diamond C, $2.15; ground solar, $2.15; dairy, without bags, $3.25; dairy, with bags, $4.10@4.25; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.00@5.25; Turk's Island, $2.00; ground alum, $1.80@2.10.

TEAS—Under this head there was nothing new to note. New teas are meeting with a good demand at firm prices, but old crop teas are neglected and weak. We quote: Young hyson, common to fair, 45@55c; do good, 60@70c; do choice to extra fine, 95c@$1.10; common to fine old hyson, 70@90c; common imperial, 55@65c; good to choice do 80c@$1.10; fair to good gunpowder, 70@90c; choice Pingsuey, $1.15@1.20; extra Moyune, $1.35@1.50; choice to extra new Japan, 80c@$1.00; fair to good old, 55@70c; common do, 38@42c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 55@65c; choice to extra, 85c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—Prices were steady. We quote:

FINE CUT—Extra, 75@85c; choice, 65@70c; medium, 55@60c; poor to common, 40@50c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 45@55c.

SMOKING—Good to choice, 32@38c; medium, 29@31c; common, 26@28c.

WOOD—Only a small demand existed, and prices remain steady and unchanged. Beech, $9.50; maple, $10.50; hickory, $11.50; slabs, $6.50@7.00, delivered.

WOOL—Was quiet and unchanged. The Boston *Commercial Bulletin* says: "There is very little to be said about the wool market this week. Trade has been very light, and the sales foot up less than in any previous week for several months. Buyers are in the market in fair numbers but show no disposition to purchase heavily at any price which dealers would consider, and holders are not anxious to force wool upon the market. It is difficult to give a quotation for fleece wool which will represent the condition of the market. Prices take a considerable range, and are based upon a great variety of circumstances. A cash buyer can probably purchase Ohio wool about 2c per lb better than two weeks ago, say at an even half-dollar. Buyers who wish the usual credit find prices about the same as before the beginning of the panic, and also find dealers not anxious to sell, as they are confident of the future of the market." We quote:

Tub, washed, prime	50@52c
Tub, washed, common to good	40@45c
Common dingy	35@40c
Fleece, washed, X&XX, light	42@44c
Fleece, washed, X&XX, dingy	36@38c
Fleece, washed, medium light	39@42c
Coarse, washed	38@40c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse to medium	30@33c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse and dingy	26@27c
Fleece, unwashed, fine	25@26c
Super and extra pulled	35@38c

Burry wool, 10@15c less.

WOODENWARE AND BROOMS—Merchants report the market satisfactorily active, and prices for all articles mentioned are steady. Brooms are very firm. Quotations are given below: Two-hoop pails, $2.25 per box; 3-hoop do, $2.50; 3-hoop dairy, $4.25; extra do, $4.75; extra cheese tubs, $12.50; No. 1 tubs, $10.50; No. 2 do, $9.00; No. 3 do, $8.00; tubs, 3 in nest, $3.30; keelers, 5 in nest, $1.75; half-bushel measures, plain, $3.75 per doz; do, iron bound, $4.50; peck measures, plain, $2.50; do, iron bound, $3.75; churns, No. 1, $11.00; do, No. 2, $10.00; do, No. 3, $9.00; do, No. 4, $8.00 per doz; headed clothes-pins, $1.00@1.25; washboards, $2.25@2.50 per doz; barrel covers, $2.00@2.50; kaenakins, $4.00@5.50 per rack; butter tubs, oak, 3 in nest, $1.55; do, ash, 3 in nest, $1.10; broom handles, $12.00@15.00 per m; No. 1 brooms, $3.00; No. 2 do, $2.50@2.75; do, common, $1.75@2.50.

RAILROAD FREIGHTS—We continue to quote:

Chicago to	Fourth class per 100 lbs.	Flour, per brl in lots of 50 brls and upward.	Grain in bulk, per 100 lbs.	Cured meats in bulk.
Boston	$ 60	$1.20	60	70
New York	55	1.10	55	65
Philadelphia, Harrisburgh, and Baltimore	50	1.00	50	60
Wilmington, Del.	50	1.00	50	60
Washington, D. C.	50	1.00	50	....
Alexandria, Va.	62	1.24	....	....
Pittsburgh, Steubenville, Bridgeport, O., and Bellaire	30	60	30	35
Wheeling	35	70	35	40
Cleveland	22½	45	22½	27
New Castle, Pa., Youngstown and Akron, O.	30	60	30	35
Oil City, Corry, and Franklin	39	78	39	42½
Norfolk, Va.	58	1.15	....	....
Wilmington, N. C.	73	1.35	....	....
Charleston	77	1.54	....	....
Petersburgh and Richmond	65	1.30	....	....

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 10.

The offerings at the docks were considerably larger this morning, about a dozen cargoes having arrived. The market was very dull, only two or three cargoes having changed hands during the day. Prices are without change, but nominally firm at the annexed range: Good to choice mill-run boards and strips, $14.00@16.00; good strips and boards, $12.00@13.00; common to medium do, $9.00@10.00; joists and scantling, $8.50@9.00; shingles, $2.25; lath, $1.87½@2.00.

LUMBER FREIGHTS.

Manistee, $2.50; Muskegon, $2.00; Ludington, $2.25; Grand Haven, $2.00; Pentwater, $2.25; Menominee, $2.50; Oconto, $3.00@3.25; White Lake, $2.25.

AT THE YARDS.

The market is moderately active, common lumber, as usual, being mostly inquired for. Prices are pretty well sustained. Hardwood is dull, and concessions are made frequently for cash. We again quote:

First clear	$50.00	@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00	@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00	@40.00
Third clear, thick	43.00	@45.00
Clear flooring, 1st and 2d together, rough	38.00	@40.00
Clear siding, 1st and 2d together	22.00	@23.00
Common siding	18.00	@20.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	32.00	@35.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	28.00	@30.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 14 inches and upward	36.00	@38.00
A stock boards	36.00	@38.00
B stock boards	27.00	@30.00
C stock boards	15.00	@18.00
Common boards	12.00	@13.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, fencing, etc., 16 feet and under, green	12.00	@13.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	14.00	@20.00
Pickets, square	13.00	@15.00
Pickets, flat	12.00	@13.00
Cedar posts, split	14.00	@18.00
Cedar posts, round	17.00	@35.00
Lath	2.25	@ 2.50
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50	@ 2.00
A or Star	3.62½	@ 3.75
Shingles on track		@ 3.37½
No. 1 sawed	1.25	@ 1.50

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Black-Walnut — Counters, $100.00@150.00; clear, $65.00@85.00; common, $35.00@50.00; cull, $20.00@35.00; flooring, $60.00.

Ash—Clear, $28.00@40.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00; flooring, $30.00@40.00.

Oak—Clear, $28.00@40.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $8.00@15.00.

Hickory—Clear, $28.00@50.00; common, $20.00@35.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Maple—Clear, $22.00@35.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Butternut—Clear, $35.00@50.00; common, $20.00@30.00.

Cherry—Clear, $40.00@60.00; common, $15.00@25.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Whitewood—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $20.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Wagon Stock—Hickory axles, per set, $1.00@1.50; wagon poles, each, 45@55c; box boards, $30.00@40.00.

Florida red cedar, 35c per ft; mahogany, 30@40c; do counters, 50c; rosewood, 50@60c; white holly, 20c.

CHICAGO LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 10.

The receipts of live-stock since Saturday have been as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,604	6,375	331
Tuesday	3,156	15,960	1,476
Wednesday	3,047	13,808	1,513
Thursday	2,805	13,513	788
Friday	3,000	9,000	1,000
Total	14,612	58,656	5,101

Shipments have been as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,596	5,544	....
Tuesday	1,010	6,702	....
Wednesday	1,028	12,128	....
Thursday	922	11,032	....
Total	4,556	35,406	....

CATTLE—It was an exceedingly dull day in this branch of the market, there being no semblance of activity in the demand from any source. The unusual dullness was mainly attributable to the uniformly unfavorable tone of advices from the East, trade being reported slack all around, with prices from ¼c to ½c lower, though the large supply of stock on sale, and the undesirable quality of the bulk of the offerings, contributed not a little to the general dullness and depression. The attendance of buyers was not noticeably smaller than on previous days, all classes being fairly represented, but, aside from local butchers, whose purchases made a very respectable aggregate, trading was on a limited scale. Shippers expressed a willingness to invest providing prices were lowered to meet their views, but the reduction was so much greater than holders felt justified in granting, that active trading was simply out of the question. During the forenoon less than 300 head had been taken on Eastern account, but later in the day, holders having weakened somewhat, their purchases were more liberal. The highest figure paid was $5.40 for a choice drove averaging 1,285 lbs. With this exception, nothing sold above $5.25, and few above $5.00. Butchers bought with fair liberality, but at materially lower prices than prevailed earlier in the week, the decline averaging 25c per 100 lbs. Their purchases were made at the low range of $1.85@3.25, the inside figure for "villainous" Texans, and the outside for common steers and good cows. There was only a limited demand for stockers, at $2.25@3.25 for common, rough, and thin lots, and at $3.25@3.75 for fair to prime. Veal calves were salable at $3.50@6.00 for poor to really choice. The market closed heavy at ¼@½c decline from Wednesday's prices.

CATTLE SALES.

No.		Av.	Price.
14	Texas cows	1,000	$2.25
24	Texas cows	727	2.25
59	choice steers	1,285	5.40
25	good steers	1,315	5.20
16	stockers	985	3.25
15	stockers	725	3.00
86	Texans and natives	1,034	4.00
15	common steers	1,075	4.00
138	common steers	1,203	4.12½
34	good steers	1,122	4.60
34	good steers	1,331	5.00
60	good steers	1,175	5.00
41	medium steers	1,109	4.25
64	good steers	1,260	4.65
16	medium steers	1,254	4.30
31	good steers	1,210	4.50
16	good steers	1,144	4.70
37	stockers	1,004	3.00
18	Texas cattle	824	3.00
37	Texas cattle	871	3.12½
20	Texas cattle	857	3.25
43	Texas cattle	815	3.00
20	Texas cattle	988	3.00
17	stockers	972	3.35
20	calves	246	4.60
15	cows	909	3.25
100	Texans	835	3.12½
32	Cherokees	799	1.80
26	stockers	892	3.30
21	Texas cows	699	2.50

HOGS—This market early showed signs of weakness, and for heavy weight prices, by midday, had shaded off fully 5c. The receipts were some 4,500 less than on yesterday, but there were not less than 15,000 fresh hogs, which made the supply largely excessive, and induced a weak feeling all around. The fact that the supply of stock-cars was not sufficient to fully accommodate shippers also operated unfavorably, and, all things considered, the situation of the market was most unsatisfactory to sellers. A city packer took a few car-loads at $4.00. Sales were reported at $3.90@4.25 for poor to choice heavy—chiefly at $4.00@4.20—and at $4.30@4.60 for common to choice light. The market closed dull at the above quotations. We append the following transactions, which fairly reflect the market:

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
51	281	$4.20	37	283	$4.00	84	201	$4.50
25	181	4.50	46	262	4.25	48	280	4.30
49	391	3.95	48	212	4.50	36	280	4.20
41	381	4.25	52	278	4.05	49	280	4.20
190	269	4.05	27	283	4.05	34	280	4.20
34	195	4.60	34	199	4.60	46	273	4.15
26	289	4.10	34	290	4.10	159	208	4.20
53	227	4.50	43	222	4.50	36	268	4.20
24	215	4.50	67	190	4.50	52	170	4.50
30	300	4.00	23	289	4.00	27	284	4.05
38	228	4.45	32	207	4.45	52	197	4.45
121	287	4.00	44	316	4.20	59	226	4.20
24	220	4.50	116	209	4.50	45	226	4.25
32	222	4.40	46	264	4.15	41	282	4.15
129	301	4.15	60	229	4.20	73	324	4.20
62	235	4.25	26	198	4.50	38	274	4.10
38	207	4.50	34	157	4.50	34	266	4.20
62	217	4.50	51	224	4.60	44	316	4.20
45	183	4.45	40	191	4.50	131	266	4.00
56	229	4.30	63	201	4.60	59	225	4.20
180	182	4.45	68	192	4.60	24	220	4.50
28	190	4.55	50	265	4.20	38	314	4.05
53	238	4.25	43	332	4.10	70	136	4.50
49	306	4.20	52	269	4.20			

SHEEP—The market was largely overstocked. The liberal receipts of the preceding days of the week enabled butchers to fully supply their wants, and there were no buyers to-day, except at decidedly lower prices. The market ruled very dull throughout, at $2.75@3.00 for common; at $3.25@3.50 for medium, and at $3.75@4.25 for good to strictly choice.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 10—11 a. m.—Flour, 29@30s. Wheat—Winter, 12s@12s 4d; spring, 11s 6d@12s 4d; white, 12s 5d@12s 9d; club, 12s@13s 2d. Corn, 32s. Pork, 70s. Lard, 41s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 10—2 p. m.—Wheat—Spring, 11s 4d; average, 12s 2d; white, 12s 5d@12s 8d; club, 13s 10d@13s 2d. Corn, 32s 6d@32s 9d.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 10—5 p. m.—Cotton buoyant; middling upland, 9¼@9½d; Orleans, 9½d. Sales, 20,000 bales; American, 6,300 bales; speculation and export, 5,000 bales. Sales of the week, 132,000 bales; export, 20,000 bales; speculation, 29,000 bales. Stock, 593,000 bales; American, 114,000 bales. Receipts, 45,000 bales; American, 6,000 bales. Actual export, 7,000 bales. Stock afloat, 184,000 bales; American, 29,000 bales. Yarns and fabrics at Manchester firm, and an advance asked, which buyers refuse to give.

Receipts of wheat for the past three days, 35,000 qrs, of which 17,000 qrs were American; receipts of corn for the same time, 20,000 qrs, 12,000 qrs being American. California white wheat, average quality, 12s 5d@12s 8d; club do, 12s 10d@13s 2d; red Western spring, 11s 4d@12s 2d; red winter, 12s@12s 4d. Flour, 28@29s. Corn, 32s 6d@32s 9d.

Cheese, 63s.

Cumberland middles, 38s 6d. Short ribs, 41s.

LONDON, Oct. 10—5 p. m.—The weather throughout England to-day was wet. There was a plentiful supply of money this afternoon. The rate of discount in open market for three months' bills was 3 15-16 per cent, or 11-16 less than the bank rate. The amount of bullion withdrawn from the bank on balance to-day was £202,000, all of which is for shipment to America. Consols, for money, 92⅞@92⅞; on account, 92⅞@92⅞. Bonds, 5-20 s of 1865, 96¼; do of 67, 96¼; 10-40s, 91¼; new 5s, 92. Erie, 41¼.

FRANKFORT, Oct. 10.—Five-twenties of 1862, 96¼.

PARIS, Oct. 10.—Rentes, 57f 95c.

The Live-Stock Markets.

EAST LIBERTY, PA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EAST LIBERTY, PA., Oct. 10.—CATTLE—Receipts for the week ending Oct. 9, 509 cars, or 8,653 head, and about 37 cars more billed to arrive. The supplies for yard sales, as compared with last week, are about the same, and the through run a little more. The trade opened very active, and continued up to noon, when business got quieter at the following quotations: Extra 1,400-lb steers, 6@6⅛c; medium to good, 5¼@5¾c; fair, 1,100 to 1,300 lbs, 4¾@5½c; common and light, 4½@4¾c; good feeders, 1,000 lbs, 4½@4¾c; stockers, 700 to 900 lbs, 3½@3¾c; common cows and bulls, 2@3c. The sales amounted to 3,685 head.

HOGS—Receipts for the week, 196 cars, or 31,790 head. The supply has been good, as also the demand, and prices are up about 25c over last week. Quotations are: Best Philadelphia, $5.20@5.30; light Yorkers, $5.00@5.10; common Yorkers, $4.80@5.00; common and rough, $4.25@4.50. With an increase in receipts, prices will be apt to decline, but only slightly, if at all, as the prospects are good.

SHEEP—Receipts for the week 61¼ cars, or 11,800 head. The supply has been good and there has been a brisk demand for superior goods, but the quality generally has been rather inferior. This week's prices ranged as follows: Extra, 85 to 100 pounds fine wool, 5¼@5½c; good, 80 to 85 pounds do, 4½@4¾c; extra, 100 to 110 pounds course wool, 5@5½c; good, 85 to 90 pounds do, 4¼@4½c. The best grade of sheep are scarce.

ALBANY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 10.—CATTLE—The market is overrun with cattle, the receipts so far being 712 car-loads, about twice the number of last week. The ruling of the market is dull and straggling, and is from ¼@½c off last week's prices. The quality is fully up to the average.

RECEIPTS—For the week: Beeves, 12,104; sheep, 1,400; hogs, 27,900; horses, 1,125.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 70 carloads, double the number of last week. Several droves were reshipped. The prices quoted are 5¼@5½c per lb for heavy, and 5¾c for choice Western.

HORSES—No demand.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Oct 10—CATTLE—To-day's receipts were 576 head, making 6,250 for four days, against 3,000 for the same time last week. Trade is dull, and prices were not fully sustained; common to best native steers slow at 9½c up to 12½c; very poor to fair Texans rated from 8¼ to 9½c. Sales include 13 cars Texans, strong 6 cwt, 9½c; 9 cars Ohio steers, 7 cwt, 10½@11½c; 4 cars Indians, 6½ cwt, 9½c; 2 cars Ohio, 6½ cwt, 9½c; 1 car, 7½ cwt, 11@11½c; 8 cars Kentucky steers, 6¾ to 8¼ cwt, 10½@12½, and 1 car poor Cherokee cattle holding for 6½c, with 6c offered.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Fresh receipts 5,290, making 16,740 for four days, against 12,220 for the same time last week. The market is weaker. Common stock ruled lower; poor to prime sheep 5@6½c, with some of the best at 6½c; and lambs at the wide range of 6@8½c. Among the sales were 2 cars Ohio sheep, 84 lbs, 6½@6¾c; 2 cars, 97 lbs, 5¾@5½c; 2 cars Kentucky, 91 lbs, 6c; 2 cars Canada, 114 lbs, 6½c; 2 cars Canada lambs, 72 lbs, 8¼c; 1 car, 69½ lbs, 7½c, and 2 cars, 67 lbs.

HOGS—Receipts to-day 5,025, making 17,450 for four days, against 11,670 for the same time last week. Nothing is doing in live hogs for lack of offerings. City dressed are in limited demand, and sell readily at a reduction of fully ½c, closing weak at 6½@7½c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Oct. 10.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day, 277; total for the week, 6,936, or 403 cars, against 265 cars for the same time last week. There were no buyers this morning. The rumors of the failures of some prominent dealers in New York had a very depressing effect. Most of the stock in the yards will be shipped East in first hands.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 2,800; total for the week, 12,200, against 8,600 for the same time last week. The market closed heavy, at yesterday's rates. Canada lambs, $5.50@6.12½; Canada sheep, $5.00; Western sheep, $4.50@5.00. About three car-loads were left unsold. Sales include 850 sheep, av 87@90 lbs, at $4.37½@4.70.

HOGS—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 9,200; total supply for the week, 25,000, against 19,700 for the same time last week. The market was dull, at a decline of 20@25c per cwt from yesterday's rate. But few buyers were in attendance, and there was little disposition to operate. Sales include 1,600 Illinois and Ohio hogs, av 180@280, at $4.60@4.90, light to heavy hogs.

The Wool Trade.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 10.—Wool weak and flat; Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia double extra and above, 51@52c; extra, 49@51c; coarse, 45@50c; New York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western, fine, 45@47½c; medium, 49@50c; coarse, 43@45c; combing, washed, 57½@63c; combing, unwashed, 42½c; Canada combing, 63@65c; fine, unwashed, 30@33c; coarse and medium, unwashed, 33@35c; tub-washed, 50@55c; Colorado, washed, 26@27½c; Colorado, unwashed, 20@25c; extra and merino, pulled, 40@42c; No. 1 superfine, pulled, 40@42c.

New York Dry-Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—Business continues slow with commission-houses, but the jobbing trade is more satisfactory. Cotton goods are in steady request at [illegible] prices. Bleached shirtings, cotton-flannels, and [illegible] bags are in good demand. Colored cottons are [illegible] but firm. Prints are more active with jobbers. [illegible] prints sold ahead. Worsted dress-goods and [illegible] reps are selling well. Ribbons and millinery [illegible]

goods are selling largely [illegible] prices.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—COTTON—[illegible] lower; middling upland, 18[illegible]

BREADSTUFFS—Flour [illegible] 10,000 brls; superfine Western [illegible] common to good extra, $6.[illegible] $6.70@7.15; white wheat [illegible] tra, $6.50@8.00; St. Louis, [illegible] quiet and heavy at $4.75@[illegible] mand; Western, $3.20@3.50 [illegible] receipts, 302,000 bu; No. [illegible] Iowa spring, $1.34@1.38; [illegible] No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.41@1.4[illegible] do Iowa, $1.46; do Chicago [illegible] malt unchanged. Corn [illegible] 29,000 bu; steamer mixed [illegible] 53@54c; high mixed and [illegible] and lower; receipts, 38,000 [illegible] afloat, 53@54½c; old, afloat [illegible]

EGGS—Quiet; State, 27@[illegible]

HAY AND HOPS—Unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee dull; [illegible] molasses dull. Rice quiet [illegible]

PETROLEUM—Crude, 5⅝[illegible]

TURPENTINE—Quiet at 4[illegible]

PROVISIONS—Pork dull [illegible] $17.00; prime mess, $16.50 [illegible] changed. Middles lower; [illegible] short clear, 7½c. Lard lo[illegible] 8½@8⅝c.

BUTTER—Unchanged.

CHEESE—Very firm, with [illegible] factory, 10@13c.

WHISKY—Heavy and lower [illegible]

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 10.—[illegible] quiet, and held firm; extra [illegible] and Minnesota extra family, [illegible] red, $1.55@1.57; amber, $1.6[illegible] dull; yellow, 66c; mixed, 6[illegible] mand; white, 55@57c; mix[illegible]

PETROLEUM—Crude, 11c; [illegible]

WHISKY—Weak; iron-bound [illegible]

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 10.—BREADSTUFFS—[illegible] and unchanged. Wheat [illegible] $1.12½; No. 2, $1.06 cash [illegible] dull and unsettled; No. 2, [illegible] weak; No. 2, 43c. Rye [illegible] firm. No. 2, [illegible]

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 9½[illegible]

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 brls [illegible]

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 7,000 brls [illegible]

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 10.—BREADSTUFFS [illegible] dull and nominal.

PETROLEUM—Firm, but un[illegible]

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Oct. 10.—BREADSTUFFS [illegible] unchanged. Wheat dull, an[illegible] $1.57; No. 1 $1.53½@1.53¾ [illegible] steady at 52c. Oats dull and [illegible]

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Oct. 10.—BREADSTUFFS [illegible] dull and a shade lower; amb[illegible] spot; $1.40@1.40½ for Nov[illegible] cember; No. 2 red, $1.35@1[illegible] vember. Corn dull and a sh[illegible] 47@47½c, spot; 48½@49c [illegible] mixed, 45½@46c, spot; 46c [illegible] dull and low; No. 1, 41½c; [illegible]

FREIGHTS—Firmer.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,000 brls [illegible] 9,000 bu; oats, 4,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1,000 [illegible] corn, 29,000 bu; oats, 36,000 [illegible]

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 10.—BREADSTUFFS [illegible] single extras, $5.87½; double [illegible] 8.00; family, $8.50@9.50. C[illegible] Oats firmer at 58@60c.

BRAN—Scarce and firmer at [illegible]

HAY—Firmer; choice, $30.00 [illegible]

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and [illegible] dry salt meats quiet; should[illegible] a jobbing demand at 9½@10c [illegible] hams scarce at 15c. Lard—[illegible] keg dull at 10@10½c.

GROCERIES—Sugar dull; ye[illegible] are awaiting the new stock [illegible] doing.

WHISKY—Scarce; Louisiana [illegible]

COTTON—Quiet; sales, 900 [illegible] factors generally asking yest[illegible] receipts, 3,385 bales. Exports [illegible] sent, 2,482; stock, 53,867 [illegible] gross, 13,646. Exports to Gre[illegible] wise, 2,423; continent, 2,482.

MONETARY—Gold nominal a[illegible] firmer at 5@6 per cent premium [illegible] Sterling nominal; bills of lad[illegible] bank, 18@19½c; sight scarce [illegible] sales at 2 to 4 per cent premium [illegible]

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Oct. 10.—BREADSTUFFS [illegible] Wheat inactive. Corn dull; [illegible] Western held at about 51c; sal[illegible] dull and firm; sales 15,000 [illegible] neglected. Barley quiet.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Steady; [illegible] barley, 10½c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 10.—BREADSTUFFS [illegible] wheat unchanged. Corn firm [illegible] Oats firmer; choice mixed W[illegible] do, 51c. Rye in better demand [illegible]

PROVISIONS—Nominal.

BUTTER—In good demand, [illegible] to choice, 25@30c.

COFFEE—Nominal; prime R[illegible]

WHISKY—Weak and lower at [illegible]

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Oct. 10.—BREADSTUFFS [illegible] 1 Milwaukee, $1.45@1.47. Co[illegible] scarce and higher; to arrive, $1[illegible]

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 10.—BR[illegible] changed and wheat unsettled [illegible] $1.09½ for No. 2; $1.09¼ for [illegible] seller November. Corn firm [illegible] quiet at 33c for No. 2. Barley [illegible]

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 10.—BREADSTUFFS [illegible] unchanged. Wheat opened [illegible] lower; No. 2 spring, 98c@$1.02 [illegible] at $1.35, closing at inside prices [illegible] at $1.55. Corn quiet; car-lots [illegible] house; 43½c regular. Oats [illegible] vator. Barley dull; only [illegible] firm and a shade better, at 65@[illegible]

WHISKY—Steady, at 90c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet; [illegible] meats more active; packed [illegible] shoulders, 7½c; sides, 8[illegible] jobbing and order sales. Lard [illegible]

HOGS—Lower, at $3.90@4.60 [illegible]

CATTLE—Fair to good through [illegible] corn-fed do, 3¼@3½c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 10.—BREADSTUFFS [illegible] at $7.00@7.25. Wheat steady [illegible] quiet, at 52c. Rye steady, at [illegible] demand at 38@45c. Barley firm [illegible]

PROVISIONS—Mess pork quiet [illegible] Lard quiet and steady; steam [illegible] at 8¼c. Bulk meats quiet and [illegible] 7½c; clear rib, 7½; clear, 7½c, [illegible] generally held above quotations [illegible] small sales; shoulders, 6¾@8¼ [illegible] clear, 8½c.

WHISKY—Quiet; small sales [illegible]

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 10.—BAGGING [illegible] 14½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet [illegible] doing.

PROVISIONS—Lower; mess [illegible] shoulders, 8¼c; clear rib, 8⅞ [illegible] meats, and lard unchanged.

WHISKY—Quiet at 91c.

PERSONAL.

Gen. G. K. Steele, of Rock[illegible] [illegible]an.

J. B. Kimball, U. S. N., [illegible] Briggs.

Ex-Lieut.-Gov. J. C. L[illegible] Kuhns'.

Gen. F. D. Sewell, of Wa[illegible] Sherman.

F. Grobim, of Hong Kong, [illegible] Sherman.

James O'Mane, United St[illegible] Grand Pacific.

Dr. J. M. Thornton, of C[illegible] Grand Pacific.

Miss Charlotte Cushman, [illegible] at the Gardner.

The Hon. S. J. Anthony, [illegible] the West Side Briggs.

F. Blake, Jr., United Sta[illegible] at the Grand Pacific.

The Hon. J. S. Klingman, [illegible] at the Sherman.

Comte A. de Broe and Alf. [illegible] at the Grand Pacific.

The Hon. Schuyler Colfax, [illegible] registered at the West Side [illegible]

Capt. Wm. S. Evans, Gove[illegible] Pittsburgh, is at the West S[illegible]

Edward Goodfellow and J[illegible] States Coast Survey, are [illegible] Gardner.

H. E. Sargent, General Su[illegible] Michigan Central Railroad, [illegible]

Dr. E. Truesdell, the [illegible] James B. Livingstone, [illegible] at the Grand Pac[illegible]

Dr. Wolfram, Germ[illegible] York; the Hon. W. J. [illegible] Boston, are at the [illegible]

Robert Harris, Gen[illegible] Chicago, Burlington [illegible] the Missouri River [illegible]

E. R. Wadsworth, [illegible] Chicago, Burling[illegible] to Ottumwa, I[illegible]

James T. Harvey, [illegible] Board of Trade [illegible] Wednesday morning [illegible]

The Duke of Ma[illegible] Townshend [illegible] Montreal.

It was not Fa[illegible] but Gen. [illegible] prominent [illegible] who [illegible]

EASTMA

THE YELLOW FEVER.

No Abatement in the Death-Rate at Memphis---Improvement at Shreveport.

Subscriptions for the Relief of the Sufferers Forwarded from Northern Cities.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 10.—The total deaths from all causes to-day, was 62, of which 55 died from yellow fever, and seven from other causes. This does not include the paupers buried by the County Undertaker by order of the different Justices of the Peace. The following are the names of those that died from the fever and their ages: James Donahue, 5; Jno. Lang, 43; Mrs. Mike Laughlin, 25; Lewis Presment, 4; S. Saler, 39; Henry Wolf, 49; Lena Wolf, 6; Christine Runkle, 40; B. S. Smith, 28; Mrs. M. Fisher, 54; Mollie C. Grady, 12; Alfred Palmer, 51; E. Hendrecke, 43; Mary Glindkampf, 10; W. P. Gray, 28; Herman Steinkuhl, 19; George E. Montgomery, 60; Mary Ann Baldwin, 21; Sister Mary Catherine Judge, 37; E. J. Davis, 13; William Brown, 57; Orange Robinson, 25; Mrs. L. A. Bourbanis, —; Jeremiah Crowley, 45; Jefferson C. Scott, 22; Lizzie Shea, 24; Michael Gallagher, 26; Aunt Hannah (colored), 58; Michael Cammon, 30; J. Wolf and child, ages 45 and 6; John Brannon, 23; Caroline Croft, 35; Edward A. Childs, 46; James P. Baggett, 24; Mrs. Amos Willett, 35; August Scheer, 26; Mrs. Hart, 50; Henry S. Maddox, 50; J. M. Graves, 49; Mrs. Caroline Hesbucke, 35; Robert Busir, 12; unknown pauper; John Flag, 22; Miss Maggie Cunningham, 18; Chillesso O. King, 14; W. J. Mansford, 35; Victor Wolf, 18; Martha Barrett, 45; Larry Gannady, 25; Anderson Swann, 42; George Sherman, 40; J. P. S. Coyle, 35; Ellen Hartz, 50; Wm. Claim, 27; Dr. E. S. Hatch, 29.

It was rumored at one time to-day that the

HEALTH-BOARD

would to-morrow issue a circular address, requesting those who could get away to leave the city. This, however, is denied to-night by the President of that Board, Dr. Erskine, who says no such thought has entered the minds of any of the Board. The mortality shown above is due undoubtedly to a continuance of the warm weather, and unless there is frost or a lower temperature, the new cases must increase. The disease is not now confined to any particular portion of the city, but is scattered, and cases are reported in many streets in the south, as well as in the northern part of the city.

THE HOWARD RELIEF ASSOCIATION

continue their work, and have yet more cases than they can supply nurses for.

The Odd-Fellows report seven deaths to-day, and have, to-night, fifty-four members down with the fever, all of whom are supplied with nurses; but the funds are low, and further assistance is asked from sister lodges abroad. The Knights of Pythias have ten members down with the fever, and they, too, are out of funds. Their expenses are $50 or $60 per day, and those of the Odd Fellows from $300 to $400 per day. The Masonic fraternity have some twenty or twenty-five members down with the scourge, and nearly all the different lodges of the city have contributed their last dollar towards the payment of nurses and for medicine. These orders, it must be remembered, are acting independent of, and do not receive one dollar of, the contributions to the Howard or Citizens' Relief Association, but depend for assistance on the aid furnished by sister lodges. Your correspondent, as a representative of two of the orders named, would ask a continuance of contributions. Truly, we are in need of all the assistance that can be given.

SHREVEPORT DEATH-LIST.

SHREVEPORT, La., Oct. 10.—The telegraph force is all well. The following interments were reported to-day: Wylie James, aged 14 hours, colored, malformation; Miss Taylor, age not given, yellow fever; Betsy Hollingworth, aged 34, yellow fever.

DEATHS IN MONTGOMERY.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Oct. 10.—Three deaths from yellow fever here within the last twenty-four hours.

THE RELIEF MOVEMENT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALTON, Ill., Oct. 10.—The sum of $600, raised in this city, has been forwarded to Shreveport by Mayor Caldwell, for the relief of the sufferers.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—Members of the Stock Exchange to-day contributed $1,264 for Shreveport and Memphis.

The Committee of Memphis Merchants residing in New York acknowledge $3,505 subscriptions during the past two days for yellow fever sufferers in that city. The total amount of subscriptions received by the Committee is $7,069.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 10.—The Memphis sufferers will realize about $500 from the exhibition of Dubuf's painting of the Prodigal Son to-day. The work of collecting funds is still going on.

RELIGIOUS.

"Missionary Work" the Topic Discussed at the Several Meetings of the Evangelical Alliance Yesterday.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—The topic for discussion at all the sections of the Evangelical Alliance to-day is

"MISSIONARY WORK."

In the Association Hall it was announced that only one session will be held to-morrow. Dr. Prime thanked the reporters of the press for their assistance during the Conference.

THE REV. JOSEPH ANGUS, D. D.,

of Regent's Park, London, read a paper in relation to missions, in which he stated that, with 50,000 preachers for ten years, and £150,000,000, the Gospel might be carried to every man, woman, and child on earth. More than one denomination in America could supply all the missionaries. England alone spends as much money in intoxicating drinks in four years. Ten thousand professing Christians might be named in England who could give all the money. More was done in the last century to give the Bible to the world than in the first ten centuries. The prophecy of the conversion of the world was being enforced by the extent of the work done and the success achieved.

Papers on "Territorial Divisions of the Missionary Field of Labor," "Missionary Courtesy," and "The Obligations of Science, Literature, and Commerce to Christian Missions."

THE SECOND SECTION

of the Alliance met at St. Paul's Church, where there was an immense audience. The Rev. Mr. Sheshadra spoke on Christianity among the Hindoos. Mention was made of the Theological Institute in Calcutta, where there are over 1,300 students, and of other cities, where there are large missionary institutions. The speaker believed that there was not a person in India who would not prefer that their friends should embrace Christianity than otherwise. The Parsee and Mohammedan notions are being gradually taken from the people. Hindooism is much like the "Encyclopedia Britannica"—it takes in the subject of science. The time would fail him, should he (the speaker) try to tell the triumphs of the Gospel in India. The immense audience who had gathered to listen to the speaker were deeply interested and warm in their reception of him and his words.

Mr. Woodside commenced an address on "Woman's Work in India," but before he got to this interesting story his time expired and he sat down.

Bishop Schweinitz read a paper on "Missionary Work Among the Heathen," and the usual recess was taken.

At the meeting of

THE THIRD SECTION,

the Rev. Mr. M. Delivere Times, from France, made a brief speech in French upon "Protestant Missions in France," and a recess was taken.

AT THE ASSOCIATION HALL,

an address was made by the Rev. William Graham, formerly a missionary to the Jews at Damascus, who kept the audience in a roar by his stories and the Irish accent in which he told them.

Mr. Sheshadra followed, and thanked God that there are among the Hindoos 240,000 Christians, including the high-caste Brahmins and the editors of the native papers, and Government employes. Some of the best of the native preachers are Brahmins, "men of the same tribe as your own Henry Ward Beecher."

MADISON SQUARE MEETING.

A large audience assembled at the Madison Square Church this afternoon, to listen to the addresses upon Missionary Work by various missionaries in attendance upon the Alliance. The Rev. Dr. Anderson, of Boston, presided. Addresses were made by the Revs. Messrs. Jessup, of Syria; Lansing, of Tyre; Gibson, of China; Talmage, of Amoy, China; Edkins, of Japan; Bliss, of Constantinople; Labaree, of Persia; Kalopothakes, of Greece; Doolittle, of China; Grant, of South Africa; Smith, of Ceylon; McFarland, of Siam; Carpenter, of British Burmah, and Yorke, of Madras. The exercises closed by the congregation singing "All Hail the Power of Jesus' Name," the last verse being sung in all the various languages represented by missionaries, and the congregation in English.

GERMAN MEETING.

Association Hall was filled with a very large and enthusiastic audience of Germans to listen to speeches of delegates from Fatherland. After singing Luther's choral, Dr. Schaaf opened the proceedings in a short, but elaborate address. He welcomed the opportunity offered by the presence of delegates from Germany to dispel wrong notions held by the Christian world of Germany in regard to the Protestant Church of America, and the social and political institutions of this country. Everything tending to prejudice the German people against this country was sent over the waters of the ocean by interested parties, and spread broadcast over the land, but the delegates will return home and give a truthful picture of the country, and will bear witness to the Christian and benevolent character of the great American people. The speaker deplored the fact that many of the most eminent theologians of Germany had not been able to attend the Convention, and that more than one had been suddenly called to his everlasting home while preparing to cross the ocean to labor in the vineyard of the Lord. He (Dr. Schaaf) had had an audience with the Emperor of Germany, and His Majesty desired him to declare to the Evangelical Alliance his best wishes, and to assure the delegates of the Protestant world of his deep felt sympathy with the cause of the Protestant Church. The speaker then introduced

PROF. DR. DORNER, OF BERLIN,

who spoke upon "The Influence of German Theology Upon the Protestant Church of America." The substance of his remarks was that, while in Germany the Church was almost a unit, and little was known about sectarianism, Protestantism in America was split up into a multitude of sects, but that true spirit of Christ united all denominations. He was surprised to see and hear the earnestness and faith which moved the different denominations in the great work of spreading the Protestant faith. America will be the great stronghold of Protestantism. The gallant Professor complimented American women because they are so much devoted to the Church, and are so strong in faith.

THE REV. DR. ZIMMERMANN

was the next speaker. He said that the Protestant Church in Germany is threatened with destructive storms. The mighty hand of Government will sever the ties of Church and State, but his visit to this country taught him that the Church can very well battle for itself. Nowhere is Christian faith so deeply rooted as here. Nowhere are the people so ready to support its churches. Therefore he looked calmly at the coming storm, and believed that the trials of the Church will enkindle faith in the breasts of Protestants in Germany. It is the common belief in Germany that in America the dollar rules, but he was happy to say to his friends at home that he nowhere found so much true Christianity, so much faith, such benevolence, as in this land.

PROF. CHRISTLIEB, OF BONN,

delivered the closing discourse. He had seen the philosophy class of an American college of 1,500 students opened and closed with prayer. If a German Professor would attempt such a thing his pupils would think him insane. He wished that the Christian spirit so manifest in American colleges could be instilled into the hearts of the Professors and students of German universities. Then educated classes in Germany would cease to despise religion. All the reporters in sight having left the hall, the Professor said he would seize the opportunity to give fits to the German press of America and that of Germany, which, he said, served but mammon, is without faith, preaches infidelity and other isms, is immoral, and aims to corrupt pure Christian souls.

Edmondsville (Ill.) Baptist Association.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALTON, Ill., Oct. 10.—The Edwardsville Baptist Association met, for its forty-fourth annual meeting, at the Baptist Church in this city this morning. The Rev. M. D. Bevan, of Greenville, preached the introductory sermon. After reading letters from the several churches of the Association, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Moderator, the Rev. H. C. Hazen, of Bunker Hill; Clerk, the Rev. J. M. Stifler, of Upper Alton; Treasurer, John L. Blair, Esq., of Alton.

FAIRS.

The Indianapolis Exposition.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 10.—The Exposition went out to-night in flaming colors. The attendance was as large as on any night since the opening. It is estimated that 25,000 were present during the day and evening. The closing celebration consisted of a grand illumination, a hop and a mule-race. A rough estimate of the total attendance during the thirty days of the Exposition makes it about 35,000. The receipts are about $60,000. From first to last, the Indiana Exposition of 1873 is a marked success.

Porter County (Ind.) Fair.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

VALPARAISO, Ind., Oct. 10.—The closing day of the County Fair has crowned it with success. To-day has seen the largest crowd of people that were ever packed in Valparaiso. The streets all day have been choked with teams. Colfax is now holding the largest part of them around him with an eloquent speech. The fair has surpassed the expectations of the most sanguine.

Grand Traverse (Mich.) Fair.

TRAVERSE CITY, Mich., Oct. 10.—The fifth annual fair of the Grand Traverse Union Agricultural Association closed this afternoon. The weather has been all that could be desired. The display of farm and garden products was large, and of a quality that places beyond doubt the fact that the Traverse region is, ere long, to be one of the most productive of the State. Domestic manufacturing, the fine arts, etc., are receiving considerable attention, the specimens of which were numerous. The fruit of Grand Traverse and the adjoining counties is so well known for its excellence that it is not necessary to do more than mention it. The display of apples is considered the finest ever made in the State. On the whole, the fair was a decided success.

THE INDIANS.

Result of the Conference with the Kiowas at Fort Sill—Release of the Chiefs Satanta and Big Tree.

CORSICANA, Texas, Oct. 10.—The following dispatch is just received from A. Zedek, editor of the *Progressive Age*, who accompanied the Gubernatorial party:

CADDO, Indian Territory, Oct. 10.—Gov. Davis and party arrived here to-day from the Indian Conference at Fort Sill. The two Chiefs, Satanta and Big Tree, were released on condition that if the Kiowas or any other Indians at any time hereafter raided on Texas, they, together with the raiders, would be immediately arrested. Troops are to be at once posted along the Texas frontier bordering on the reservation. The Indians who have recently raided in Texas are to be turned over to the State authorities. All captives and horses stolen from Texas to be returned to the owners; agents appointed by the United States to call the roll daily, and only three days' rations to be issued to the Indians at one time.

FORT SILL, I. T., Oct. 10.—The Indian conference was held at Fort Sill Monday. The Kiowas and other tribes were present, but only part of the Comanches. The Governor having refused to release Satanta and Big Tree, Commissioner Smith on Tuesday presented him a written appeal on the part of the United States Government to release them, and save the faith of the Government, which it says has been pledged to that effect. The Commissioner pledged the faith of the United States Government that it would gather all their Indians together, place them under close surveillance; would arrest the Comanches recently raiding in Texas, and turn them over to the State Government; establish a cordon of scouts along the frontier; would rearrest Satanta and Big Tree if the Kiowas misbehaved, or ten other principal Kiowas in their places; collect and return the property and captives, and that United States troops would immediately be put in motion to effect these purposes. On these guarantees the Governor permitted the Indians to go to their tribes, without pardon, and subject to rearrest.

TERRIBLE CYCLONE.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—Telegrams received this evening at the Signal Office, from its observers at Key West and Punta Rosa, Fla., state that a most destructive cyclone swept over those stations on the 6th inst. At Key West the wind reached a velocity of eighty miles per hour, and at Punta Rosa of ninety miles. At the latter station the sea rose fourteen feet above the mean tide level, overflowing the land and washing away every movable thing. The few inhabitants of Punta Rosa are entirely without drinking water.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

MOVILLE, Oct. 10.—The steamship Assyria, from New York, has arrived.

SOUTHAMPTON, Oct. 11—2 A. M.—The steamship Ohio, from Baltimore, has arrived.

FOREIGN.

Count de Chambord to Watch and Wait on the Belgium Border.

Another Arthur Orton Arrives in England.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Oct. 10.—Among the spectators at the court-martial of Bazaine, to-day, were many Americans. The reading of the reply of the defense to M. Riviere's report will begin next Monday, and probably last until the middle of the week.

There is a rumor here that Baron Stoffel has been arrested, but it is thought to be premature.

Baron Stoffil, whose name has been mentioned in connection with the Bazaine investigation, writes to the *Bien Publique* that he is ready to explain his conduct before the proper tribunals.

PARIS, Oct. 10.—Among the documents read at the trial of Bazaine, to-day, was one showing that there were 17,000,000 cartridges in the arsenal of Metz, of which 1,000,000 had been used when the place capitulated, and that when Bazaine said he had no ammunition, the fact was he had no intention of fighting.

There was a large attendance of spectators at the Bazaine court-martial to-day. Several interesting documents were read relating to efforts to communicate with Metz and the probity of the messengers employed, twenty of whom have been summoned as witnesses. The prosecution attaches great importance to a dispatch delivered, as it alleges, to Bazaine on the 23d of August, announcing MacMahon's movement toward the Meuse to join hands with the Army of Metz. Bazaine is charged with refusing to avail himself of the balloon-service to communicate with the interior. Counsel for defense will move that the justificatory memoir published some time ago by accused be admitted as evidence.

PARIS, Oct. 10.—A meeting of Republican members of the Assembly was held at the residence of Jules Simon last night. One hundred delegates were present. An electoral scheme was adopted, and a committee, composed of representatives of the three groups of the Left, was appointed to draw up an official declaration in the name of the Republican party. MM. Thiers and Gambetta supported the action of the meeting, which also has the approval of many Conservative Deputies.

The Republicans are generally becoming more hopeful.

PARIS, Oct. 10.—It is now reported that Count de Chambord will go to Hainault, Belgium, on the frontier of France.

The German authorities have refused the Duke d'Aumale permission to visit the battle-fields of the late war in Lorraine.

A denial is given to the report of the seizure of Prince Napoleon's photographs.

PARIS, Oct. 10.—The Count Maurice de Flavigny, a well-known politician, is dead.

The police have seized 22,000 photographs of the son of the late Emperor Napoleon, which were for sale in this city.

GENEVA, Oct. 10.—Count de Chambord has taken up his residence two miles from this city.

Prince Frederick Charles and other German officers will not appear before the court as witnesses for Bazaine, unless his counsel declare their testimony indispensable.

PARIS, Oct. 10.—Four members of the Directing Committee of party of the Right in the Assembly left here to-day for Brussels to meet the Count de Chambord, who will arrive in that city at the same time.

GREAT BRITAIN.

BOMBAY, Oct. 10.—The railway from Bombay to Madras has been completed.

LONDON, Oct. 11—5 a. m.—A person claiming to be Arthur Orton has arrived here.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Oct. 20.—The Government has issued an order imposing a duty of 5 per cent upon all wines exported after this month.

MADRID, Oct. 10.—The report of the Carlist victory on the 8th inst., near Cirangui, is officially declared to be false. Gen. Mariones reports that in the engagement on that day the enemy was defeated and driven back with a loss of 100 killed and 500 wounded. The casualties of the Republican army were nineteen killed and forty wounded.

BELGIUM.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 10.—The International Judicial Congress opened to-day. Mr. Miles, of the United States, made a speech on the origin of international arbitration. David Dudley Field, of New York, was present. Letters from the King of Belgium and Count Sclopis were read. A dinner was given last night to the members of the Congress by the Town Council.

SWITZERLAND.

BERNE, Oct. 10.—The Federal Council has received a memorial from the Council of Geneva, complaining of Bishop Mermillod's intrigues on the French border, and praying that the French Government be requested to put a stop to the annoyance.

ITALY.

ROME, Oct. 10.—The report that the Italian Government was about to issue a note explaining the King's recent visit to Berlin, is contradicted.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Oct. 10.—The German Emperor, with a suite of fifty persons, is expected to arrive here on the 16th inst. The visit is intended to be a quiet one, and there will be little or no public festivity.

CASUALTIES.

Two Men Fall Overboard and are Drowned While Engaged in Fighting.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Oct. 10.—The steamer Muscatine, which arrived here this evening, lost two men on her last trip. After the boat left the levee at Muscatine, a man went to a bunk in which a passenger was asleep, and woke him up, stating that he wanted to get into the bed. To this the occupant of the bed objected, when the intruder tried to force himself into the bunk, and a savage fight ensued. In the course of the struggle they got too near the edge of the boat, and both fell overboard between the boat and the barge, and were drowned. The name of the bunk-occupant was James Carpen; the intruder's name was not ascertained. The bodies were not found.

Killed by Falling from a Tree.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AUBURN, Ind., Oct. 10.—A young son of Isaac Ditman, while out hickory-nutting with a party of ladies, was instantly killed by falling from the top of a tree he had climbed. He was troubled with dizziness, and, it is supposed, was attacked while in the top of the tree. He fell striking his side on a log under the tree, and in a few seconds expired.

Fall of a Building in Indianapolis.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 10.—Two floors of the Capital City Planing-Mill fell to-day. Thirty workmen were in the building, but all escaped serious injury, except one, J. C. Carries, of Indianapolis, who was mortally hurt. The damage is estimated at $500.

FIRES.

Hotel Burned at Grand Haven, Mich.

GRAND HAVEN, Mich., Oct. 9.—The Rice House is in flames, and will be totally destroyed. A quarter part of the furniture is being saved. The building is said to be insured.

GRAND HAVEN, Oct. 9.—The fire will be confined to the Rice House, which will prove a total loss. Some fears were entertained for the safety of the Detroit & Milwaukee Railroad depot, but it is now considered out of danger. The Rice House was pretty well filled with guests and boarders, who managed to escape with nearly all their personal property. Considerable of the hotel furniture was also saved. The fire is supposed to have originated from a defective chimney over the office. The building was insured.

At Fulton, Ark.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. 10.—The warehouse of Lowry & McGee, at Fulton, was burned last night, entailing a loss of about $40,000. No insurance.

THE POLARIS SURVIVORS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—The investigation by the Secretary of the Navy in regard to the Polaris expedition will be resumed at the Navy-Yard to-morrow morning. Buddington will be the first witness examined. The examination was not commenced to-day on account of the Cabinet meeting, which the Secretary had to attend.

The examination of Capt. Buddington will probably be concluded by the Secretary of the Navy to-morrow. The second witness called will be Dr. Bessell. The only other scientific member of the Polaris crew to be examined is Mr. Bryan, astronomer, who was transferred to the whaler Intrepid after being picked up by the Ravenscraig, which vessel has not yet arrived in Scotland. Immediately on her arrival, Bryan, with two seamen who are with him, will be sent to Washington. Buddington, Bessell, and the other survivors of the Polaris, are still quartered on the Tallapoosa.

BOSTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Oct. 10.—There is little change to note in monetary affairs. Collections, especially from the West, are much delayed from difficulty of procuring exchange for transmission, and this condition of affairs not only keeps merchants here out of their money at a time when they need it most, but practically prevents it from being of use elsewhere. The business to-day at the banks has been about up to the average. They have been discounting more or less, and apparently accommodated their customers. Rates continue high, from 12 to 18 per cent being freely offered on the outside market on good paper, but the paper appears to be more plenty than the currency, no matter how high the rates. The banks, however, charge their customers but 7 per cent. There has to-day, since noon, been a brisk demand for New York funds; and the demand seems to indicate large investments in stocks, bonds, or gold in the New York market on Boston account. The premium at one time was as high as three or four shillings a thousand.

CRIME.

Rioters Arrested.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 10.—Officers went this morning to Mounds View, in the northern part of this County, to arrest three town officers and confederates, accused of burning a farmer's hay-rick last night and Ryan's school-house. The complaint was made by Mrs. Ryan, whom the rioters threatened with death. The affair grew from a local political quarrel. The rioters were armed, but expended their ammunition on unoccupied buildings. The officers are expected to meet armed resistance.

LATER.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 10.—The officers have returned with the prisoners from Mounds View. There was no resistance. Two are delegates to the Democratic County Convention to-morrow.

Alleged Infanticide at New Haven, Ind.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FT. WAYNE, Ind., Oct. 10.—A young girl named Maggie Wolf, who was arrested a short time since on a charge of murdering her infant child and released from custody, the evidence not warranting her committal, has been arrested again on the same charge and lodged in jail to await trial. The Grand Jury have found an indictment against her for destroying her child, and it is thought the evidence against her now obtainable is very strong. Her parents live at New Haven, Ind., where she was arrested on both occasions.

Robbery in Dubuque.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Oct. 10.—Messrs. Kobaus & Brecker, musical-instrument dealers, of this city, were robbed of $2,000 last night. The thief took the money from a drawer in the back part of the store, while his comrades, recruits of the regular army, were engaging the proprietor showing them goods. The police were informed promptly of the theft, but, up to this time, the recruit has evaded them. His comrades deny any knowledge of the theft and of the whereabouts of the thief.

The Buffalo Incendiary.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 10.—The trial of Augustus Tripp, the wholesale incendiary, whose flight to Canada and capture caused much interest, is postponed until his counsel arrives home from the West.

A Negro Hung by Lawless Men in Tennessee.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 10.—It turns out that the negro hung at the foot of Lookout Mountain is Alfred Murray, and that the deed was committed by lawless men. The victim was stripped, and his toes allowed to touch the ground. He must have suffered a horrible death. A Coroner's jury will investigate the case by to-morrow.

Recapture of an Escaped Convict.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

AURORA, Ill., Oct. 10.—Edward Collins, the escaped convict, from Fayette County, turned up in a box freight car on the morning of Oct. 7, at Osage, and was conveyed to the Penitentiary by the Deputy Sheriff of Iroquois County.

Theft of Railroad Tickets.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 10.—Last night a large quantity of Indiana Central & Lafayette Railroad tickets were stolen from the North Indianapolis Station. They are good only on the Lafayette Division.

New York Criminal Items.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—Maria Urbach, who was taken into custody with two Spaniards, charged with robbing the Bank of Commerce, in Havana, yesterday accused the Spanish Consul of robbing her of money, diamonds, and a draft for $17,000. Her affidavit declares that these things were taken from her baggage on board of the steamship City of Mexico under false pretenses. The trial is set down for Oct. 16.

The trial of Edward S. Stokes, for the murder of James Fisk, Jr., was resumed this morning, and the work of impaneling a jury was continued.

The panel on the Stokes case was exhausted to-day without obtaining a jury. A new panel was ordered, and the Court adjourned till to-morrow.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—Irving had a private examination to-day, when, it is said, he told all that he knew about the Nathan murder. His story has not been made public.

Alleged Shipment of a Crew by Unfair Means.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 10.—Several members of the crew of the ship Baltic, from New York, assert that the entire crew were shanghaed at that port. The case has been brought to the attention of the United States Courts.

Locked Up.

BOSTON, Oct. 10.—Eight persons have been arrested in Boston on the charge of circulating obscene literature, and all but one have been locked up in default of bail.

Mail Coach Robbed.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 10.—The overland mail coach, near Redding, was robbed this morning by four men. They got the Wells Fargo box containing $2,000, and about $2,000 from the passengers. The robbers escaped. The Sheriff and posse are in pursuit.

NEW YORK.

A Civil Rights—The Catholic Abstinence Convention—Election of Officers.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—A motion was made yesterday, before Judge Barrett, in the suit of Robert Hamilton, against Lester Wallack, to compel the plaintiff to accept the defendant's answer as served. Hamilton, who is colored, with two companions, also colored, bought tickets and attempted to enter Wallack's Theatre, but were denied admission. Wallack was sued by each separately for $5,000 damages, they claiming that their exclusion was in violation of the Civil Rights bill. The defendant's answer was served unverified, and was rejected on that ground.

The National Convention of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union to-night elected the following officers: President, the Very Rev. Dean Byrne, of Trenton, New Jersey; Vice-Presidents, the Very Rev. John Ireland, of Minnesota, and the Rev. M. Michand, of New Brunswick. The next Convention is to be held in Chicago, Oct. 7, 1874. The President has summoned a meeting of the executive council to Trenton, New Jersey, to arrange the year's work.

THE TROUBLE IN CANADA.

Report that Sir John A. Macdonald is to Be Disgraced.

TORONTO, Ont., Oct. 10.—Private information from England has been received here to the effect that Sir John's friends in London have received a cable dispatch foreshadowing his defeat on Oct. 23, the date of the meeting of the House. It is also reported there that his name is to be struck off the list of Her Majesty's Privy Counselors.

COLORPHOBIA.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Oct. 10.—Colored Secretary of State Hayne has been admitted as a student in the South Carolina University. Three of the principal Professors, Talley, Gibbes, and Laborde have resigned in consequence.

SPORTING MATTERS.

Billiards.

The following letter from Mr. A. Garnier will be interesting to billiardists:

NEW YORK, Oct. 8, 1873.

H. W. Collender, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: I hereby beg to resign into your hands the diamond cue—the emblem of the championship of America at the four-ball carom-game, as played on the 5½x11 four-pocket table. In doing this it is necessary that I should state the cause which impels me to this action. I feel that the diamond cue no more represents the championship of the national game of billiards. At the time the prize was established it represented a game which was played universally in all billiard-saloons on this Continent. It is now difficult to find a billiard-hall in which a 5½x11 four-pocket table exists. This is my reason for resigning, and, having demonstrated my ability to win the emblem, I now cheerfully give it up. I also desire to say that I shall play no more matches at the four-ball game on any size table. I reserve to myself the right to appear in any tournament, however, where this game is played. If in such a case I should be the victor I would again resign the prize. I remain your obedient servant,

PROF. A. GARNIER.

Dubuque Driving Park Races.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Oct. 10.—This was the fourth day of the races of the Dubuque Driving Park Association. The attendance was larger than any previous day, and the gate money will amount to over $1,000. The first was the sweepstakes race, free for all horses, for a $500 purse, one mile heats, best two in three. Six horses were entered, but two were withdrawn before the race began. The horses started were, Black Ranger, Bonnie Doon, Whalebone, and Milo C. The first heat was won by Milo C. in 2:30¼. While scoring for this heat, Black Ranger cut his quarter badly and could not be got to work. He was distanced in consequence, and was withdrawn. The second heat was won by Milo C. in 2:34¼; Whalebone second. Bonnie Doon was distanced in this heat, caused by his quarter-boot becoming misplaced and slipping under his hoof. He was also withdrawn. The third heat was between Whalebone and Milo C. This heat and race was won by Milo C in 2:51; and was no trial of speed, but merely a jog around the track.

Between the first and second heat of the race reported above, there was a quarter-mile dash for a $100 purse, between John Burns' mare Birdie and John Dunning's mare Florence; won by Birdie in 26 seconds.

Between the second and third heats of the sweepstakes, some professionals tried to gull the green ones into betting on a foot-race between two noted runners, for $50 a side, to run 60 yards. They failed in accomplishing their purpose, however, and the men did not run.

At a meeting of the Driving Park Association, this evening, it was decided to continue the races another day. It is probable that there will be some fine sport. One race is to be a running-race, half-mile heats, for a $150 purse, best three in five. There are three entries, so far: Gypsie Queen, Lady Winslow, and Jeff Davis. Other races, it is thought, will be got up for the benefit of horses that have been beaten in the Association races.

Galesburg Driving-Park Association.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GALESBURG, Ill., Oct. 10.—The fair of the Galesburg Driving-Park Association, which opened on Wednesday, has had a fine attendance since its opening. The show of stock, although not large, is fine. Quite a large number of blooded horses are on the ground. The floral and fine art exhibition is especially fine, exceeding, in the number and quality of paintings, that of the State fair. The races yesterday and the day before were good, and some of them were hotly contested. The time and score of the races of to-day are as follows:

The Maquon purse of $200, two mile dash, was won by Rocket, in 3:44, running against Lady Fairfield and Rocket, and Lady Fairplay, but Lady Fairfield failing to take the track.

SUMMARY.

Trotting race for a premium of $400, free to all.

Brother Jonathan	2	1	1	2	2
Ella Wright	1	2	2	1	1
Lady Fox	3	3	3	3	3

Time: 2:30; 2:29; 2:28¾; 2:29; 2:28.

The crowd to-day has been the largest of any day since the opening, from 12,000 to 15,000 persons being on the grounds. The races have been the centre of attraction, the one for the Doctors-purse, $400, being a closely contested and fine race.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

GALESBURG, Ill., Oct. 10.—The officers of the Galesburg Fair Association are out with the following card:

The officers of the Galesburg Fair Association wish to say to the public that the Galesburg special to THE TRIBUNE in regard to Mr. Colfax's address here yesterday is, in every respect, false. The address was admirable, Mr. Colfax was not once interrupted with a disrespectful remark, but was frequently applauded, and the speech is commended by all parties.

H. R. SANDERSON, President.

H. W. CARPENTER, Secretary.

Freeport Driving-Park Association Races.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FREEPORT, Ill., Oct. 10.—The entries for the fall meeting of the Freeport Driving-Park Association closed here last night. All the entries are full, among which are Brother Jonathan, Badger Girl, Molly Morris, Milo C., Lady Mack, and about forty of the best trotting and running horses in the West. Six thousand dollars are given in purses, the races to last four days, commencing Wednesday next. A splendid time is expected, the track being in excellent condition. Several horses have already arrived, and the city is all excitement over the looked-for event. Ten thousand people will be present to witness the performance of the renowned Mollie Morris.

Races at Eau Claire, Wis.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., Oct. 10.—The fall meeting was brought to a close to-day. The weather was fine, and general satisfaction prevailed throughout.

Draco Prince won the sixth heat of the race postponed from yesterday in 2:38; Charley Westbrooks, second; Star of the West taking third money.

The consolation purse for beaten horses of $60 to first, $40 to second, $30 to third, and $20 to fourth, was then contested for with the following result:

Hambletonian	1	1	1
Grey Jerry	2	2	2
Abbott	3	3	4
Bay Charley	4	4	3

Time—2:51¼; 2:52; 2:51.

Shooting in Cleveland.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct 10.—The tournament of the Cleveland Sportsman's Club should have closed to-day, but so great has been the number of contestants that the final match has to be finished to-morrow. In the double-bird contest to-day, ten pairs of birds, each 18 yards rise, the first prize was won by Harvey H. Brown, of Cleveland, who killed 19 birds out of 20. The second prize was taken by Robert Newell, of Buffalo, who killed 18, tie, and then shot off at five pairs. Hamilton killed 9 out of 10 birds, winning the third prize in the double-bird match.

The match for twenty birds from five traps was then began. This match was under the English rules. The twenty-five contestants divided into three squads, of which the first only concluded its first round before night. Messrs. Moore and Caniff have won thus far, each killing 16 birds out of 20. The tournament, which has been a great success, closes to-morrow.

The Nashville Blood-Horse Races.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 10.—This was the sixth and last day of the fall meeting of the Nashville Blood-Horse Association. The first race was for the Maxwell House stake, for 3-year-olds, mile heats, $25 subscription, play or pay, the Maxwell House to add $400, $100 to second horse,—25 entries, with four starts. Jack Frost was the favorite, with Nellie Grim, Roselle, and Jack of Trumps:

Nellie Grim	1	0	1
Roselle	2	3	3
Jack Frost	3	0	2
Jack of Trumps	4	dis.	

The second heat was a dead heat between Nellie Grim and Jack Frost. Time—1:48, 1:46¾, 1:45¾.

The last heat was the fastest third heat that has ever been made over the Nashville course. Jack of Trumps fell and threw his rider in the second heat.

Second race, Association purse of $300, mile heats:

Planchette	1	1
Quartermaster	2	2
Florine	3	3

Time—1:45, 1:45¾.

The first heat was the fastest time ever made over the Nashville course.

Third race, Association purse, $200, mile dash:

Lampi	1
Carrington	2
Alice McFall	3

Time—2:14¾.

Weather clear and pleasant, track in splendid condition, and large attendance.

Races at the St. Louis Fair.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 10.—There were two good races to-day at the fair-grounds, the first for $2,000, between Pilot Temple, Logan, and Joe Green, was won by the latter. Best time, 2:30¾. Green is owned by W. S. Laugh, the recent owner of Smuggler.

The second was a running race for $600. Won by Port Leonard, owned in Vicksburg. Best time, 3:48¾.

Ben Akers, of the Kansas Stud Farm, sold on the grounds to-day to Col. Dunlon, associate editor of the *Western Sporting Gazette*, the 2-year old stallion Gov. Sprague, for $3,500. This horse is said to be the most promising young stallion in the country; sired by Rhode Island, dam BelleBrandon, she by Risdick's Hambletonian. The horse has taken fourteen premiums this season, two of them here.

Races at Beloit, Wis.

BELOIT, Wis., Oct. 10.—The third and last day of the races has just closed in a 2:20 race. Badger Girl took first money, Lady Mack second, Mollie Morris third. Best time 2:30¼.

The sweepstakes for 2:40 was won by Black Diamond, Lucia second, Gray Bill third. Time, 2:45.

Press Shooting Match.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—In the press match at Creedmore, to-day, there were twenty-three entries. Gen. Hawley won the first prize by an aggregate score of 36. W. H. Clark, of the *Daily News*, the second prize, by 31. L. C. Bruce, of the *Turf, Field, and Farm*, the third, by 27. Thomas Lloyd, of *Harper's Weekly*, the fourth, by 23. Charles G. Shanks, of the *Tribune*, fifth, by 22. J. K. McIntire, of the Brooklyn *Eagle*, the sixth, by 14.

Base Ball.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—Base ball: Mutuals, 9; Baltimores, 0.

BOSTON, Oct. 10.—Base ball: Bostons, 8; Washingtons, 2.

OBITUARY.

The Hon. Alfred Cumming.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Oct. 10.—The Hon. Alfred Cumming, Governor of Utah during Buchanan's Administration, died at his residence near this city last night.

CITY ITEMS.

The alarm of fire from Box 56, at half-past 6 o'clock last evening, was caused by the explosion of a kerosene lamp, at No. 31 Archer avenue. The loss was nominal.

Another victim of the panel game was made last night. A woman enticed a resident of the city into a room at the corner of Van Buren and Franklin streets, where he was robbed of $100.

On Thursday the Chief of Police received a letter, signed by a number of respectable citizens of the West Side, that an elderly man, named McWilliams, who has a candy-store near the Skinner School, had been guilty of outrageous and shameful conduct toward several little girls, who attend the school. An investigation of the matter was at once instituted, and the charges being fully sustained by the facts as found out. McWilliams was arrested, and before Justice Scully yesterday plead guilty and was fined $100. McWilliams is the father of the printer of the same name who was shot and killed about a year ago. Dr. Bruthout, the School Director, was active in securing his conviction.

James H. Mandenville, a merchant of Sterling, Ill., recently ran away, after disposing of a large stock of goods, and pocketing the proceeds thereof, while he was owing the firm of Richards, Shaw & Winslow $1,330. Yesterday he was arrested, and was taken before Justice Haines, who held him for further examination in bail of $1,000. Wilkinson, the diamond man, went his bail.

MARRIAGES.

CARR—HOBBS—In this city, by the Rev. Henry G. Perry, of All-Saints' Church, Oct. 8, Samuel P. Carr, Esq., and Mrs. Emma J. Hobbs, all of Chicago.

CARTER—BUELL—Oct. 6, 1873, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Mr. Williams, James S. Carter, of Chicago, and Frank I. Buell, daughter of H. E. Buell, Esq., of Sherburne, N. Y. No cards.

FOLLANSBEE—FOWLER—On Thursday, Oct. 9, at the residence of the bride's brother, Sheldon, Iroquois County, Ill., by the Rev. Charles Edward Cheney, D. D., Rector of Christ Church, Chicago, Merrill C. Follansbee, of Chicago, and Grace Darling, only daughter of the late Dr. William Fowler, of Watseka, Ill. No cards.

HANNAH—JACKSON—At Millington, Ill., Oct. 8, 1873, by the Rev. J. S. David, Mr. A. M. Hannah, of Indianapolis, Ind., and Miss Elizabeth M. Jackson, of Millington.

DIVORCES.

OLIN—In the Superior Court, by the Hon. Judge Gary, Oct. 10, Mary from Charles Olin—drunkenness and cruelty.

McCAFFREY—In the Superior Court, Oct. 10, by the Hon. Joseph E. Gary, Ellen from Michael McCaffrey—cruelty.

PHILLIPS—By the Hon. Joseph E. Gary, in the Superior Court, Oct. 10, Amelia from Jacob Phillips—marital infidelity.

INGRAM—In the Superior Court, by Judge Gary, Oct. 10, Helen M. from William R. Ingram—drunkenness.

FOX—By the Hon. Joseph E. Gary, in the Superior Court, Oct. 10, Elma V. from Shipman Fox—cruelty.

LANDECKER—For desertion, Samuel from Pauline Landecker. Ceremony performed in the Superior Court by the Hon. Joseph E. Gary, Friday, Oct. 10.

DEATHS.

GUILFORD—In this city, Oct. 10, 1873, at the residence of her son, A. J. Guilford, No. 388 West Monroe-st., Mrs. Louisa Guilford, aged 63 years 11 months and 2 days.

Notice of funeral in Sunday morning papers.

☞ Syracuse, N. Y., papers please copy.

ROBERTSON—At No. 1326 West Jackson-st., on Friday, Oct. 10, 1873, Elizabeth Craig, aged 16 months, youngest daughter of A. and E. Robertson.

Funeral to Rosehill, on Sunday at 11 o'clock, by carriages.

McDERMOTT—The funeral of John P. McDermott will take place at 10 o'clock this morning from his residence, No. 18 Scott-st., to the Church of the Immaculate Conception, and from thence to Calvary Cemetery by carriages.

PERRY—Oct. 10, Aurillia, wife of G. B. Perry, aged 60 years.

Funeral from her late residence, No. 774 Clybourn-av., Sunday, Oct. 12, at 10 o'clock.

☞ Ogdensburgh papers please copy.

SMITH—Mrs. Mary Ann Smith, at her late residence, No. 288 Taylor-st., of pneumonia, in her 57th year. Notice of funeral will be given in Sunday's paper.

☞ Galena and Rochester, N. Y., papers please copy.

AUCTION SALES.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

20 Casks

Rockingham and Yellow-Ware

AT AUCTION,

This morning, at 11 a. m., at our salesrooms, 15 and 17 Randolph-st. 20 casks of Liverpool ware, all first quality, for cash, for account of the manufacturers.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

The Sale of the Four-Story and Basement

Marble Front Building,

With Lot 27x171 Feet,

222 WABASH-AV.,

Postponed from Sept. 22, will be sold

Monday Afternoon, Oct. 13, at 3 o'clock,

On the premises. Sale peremptory and without reserve. By order of the Proprietor.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Real Estate Auctioneers, 144 and 146 Dearborn-st.

REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE.

New and Second-Hand

FURNITURE.

Carpets, Parlor and Cook Stoves, Crockery, Glassware, and everything requisite for Housekeeping, at Auction, on SATURDAY, Oct. 11, at 9½ o'clock, at our Salesrooms, 15 and 17 Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

BY G. P. GORE & CO.,

68 and 70 Wabash-av.

AT AUCTION,

The largest, finest, and best assortment of Household Furniture and Carpets ever offered at Public Auction. Elegant Sideboards, Book Cases, Parlor and Chamber Furniture of every description, Marble-top Tables, Sofas, Lounges, Blk. Wal. Bedsteads and Bureaus, Chairs, Rockers, Mirrors, Ex. Tables, Mattresses, Show Cases, Office Desks, 20 Rolls Wool Carpet, 25 Crates Crockery, 130 Extension Tables.

At 11 o'clock—2 Organs, 1 Melodeon, 1 Piano, Open and Top Buggies, 3-4 Road Wagons, Express Wagons, Double and Single Harness.

On Saturday, Oct. 11, at 9 o'clock prompt.

Household Furniture. The entire contents of a large Hotel.

G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By WILLIS, LONG & CO.

New and Second-Hand

FURNITURE,

Carpets, Show-Cases, Stoves, Bedding, Mattresses, &c., &c., &c.,

At Auction, at our Salesrooms, 196 and 197 Randolph-st., on Saturday, Oct. 11, at 9½ a. m.

WILLIS, LONG & CO., Auct'rs.

Special attention given to outside sales.

By OSGOOD & WILLIAMS,

West Side Auction House, 68 South Canal-st.

On SATURDAY, commencing at 9:30 a. m., House Auction Sale of Household Furniture of every description, and General Miscellaneous Goods.

Examine our Stock and buy at Auction Prices.

AUCTION SALES.

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO.,

Successors to Elison & Foster, Real Estate and General Auctioneers, 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY

ON MILWAUKEE-AV. AND HALSTED-ST.,

AT AUCTION,

ON THE PREMISES,

On Saturday, October 11, at 3 p. m.

Being the elegant and substantially built 3-story brick (with stone front) building, 73 Milwaukee-av., occupied on the main floor as a store, with dwellings on second and third floors, now renting for $1,420 per annum.

Also, the premises 163 and 165 North Halsted-st., 22 connecting with the Milwaukee-av. building, making a double front on two business streets. On No. 163 there is a building now occupied as store and dwelling. The whole will be sold together or separately. The title to the property is perfect, with full warrantee deed. Abstracts furnished.

Terms easy. For Milwaukee-av. property, only $2,000 in cash, the purchaser to assume a mortgage of $6,000 due April, 1875, with interest at 9 per cent, and balance in 3 years at 7 per cent interest.

Terms for all the property to one buyer, $4,000 cash, the purchaser to assume the above mortgage of $6,000 due April, 1875, and balance ½ in 3 years, ½ in 4 years at 7 per cent interest.

A deposit of $500 will be required on day of sale, and balance of first payment by Nov. 1 next.

For any further particulars inquire of JOHN CULVER, Esq., 144 LaSalle-st., or of

ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auct'rs, 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

Peremptory Auction Sale

OF VALUABLE

Inside City Property!

On Monday Afternoon, Oct. 13, at 3 o'clock.

ON THE GROUND.

Being lots 7 and 14, in Block 13, and Lot 12, in Block 8, of Duncan's Addition, each 25 feet front by 125 feet deep.

Lot No. 11 fronts west on Sangamon-st., between Adams and Jackson-sts.

Lot No. 7, east front, on Peoria-st., between Adams and Jackson.

Lot 12, Block 8, west front, on Peoria-st., between Monroe and Adams.

These lots are centrally located, embracing the most desirable property to be found in the city.

TERMS OF SALE: One-third cash; balance in one and two years, with 8 per cent interest. Title perfect. Abstract furnished with each lot.

A deposit of $100 will be required on each lot on day of sale.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Real Estate and General Auctioneers, 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

ATTENTION!!!

GREAT AUCTION SALE

AT

NORTH EVANSTON,

Wednesday, Oct. 15, 1873.

Look out for further particulars.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Real Estate and General Auctioneers, 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

By C. C. THAYER & CO.

Real Estate Auctioneers and Brokers.

LAKE SHORE SUBDIVISION

IN

WINNETKA.

The Hudson River Property of Chicago.

SECOND AND CLOSING SALE OF BEAUTIFUL GROVE LOTS,

Located on and near the Lake Shore, 40 to 90 feet Above the Lake,

AT AUCTION,

On Saturday, Oct. 11, 1873,

ON THE GROUND.

This property is very accessible to the city, and offers perfectly pure air, UNOBSTRUCTED ACCESS TO THE LAKE, and a magnificent view of the entire shipping to and from Chicago.

The village of Winnetka is situated on the first high ground north of Chicago, about 40 to 90 feet above the lake. The easy drainage, freedom from swamps and malarious breezes, the beauty and variety of its scenery, and its fine fresh air, make it the most desirable of suburban towns for residence. It has good Schools, Churches, and an Academy, conducted under the auspices of the Chicago University; has good stores and markets, and some of the most beautiful residences in the county on and near the lake shore. The history of all large cities proves that the most attractive and desirable residence property is in the vicinity of large bodies of water. The high property lying north on Lake Michigan, with its exhilarating breezes, bracing air, and glorious prospects, will be sought as the MOST DESIRABLE SUBURBAN PROPERTY NEAR CHICAGO. The railroad accommodations are ample. Seven trains each way daily. Title to property perfect. Abstracts of title furnished.

TERMS OF SALE—One-third cash, and balance in one and two years with interest at 8 per cent. A deposit of 10 per cent on the value of each lot will be required at time of sale, and balance of first payment within 30 days.

A SPECIAL FREE TRAIN

Will leave the Depot of the Northwestern Railway, corner Canal and Kinzie-sts., at 1 p. m. on day of sale, and return after sale. Further information and plats of the property can be had of

C. C. THAYER & CO., Real Estate Auctioneers, 186 East Madison-st.

A VERY DESIRABLE

TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE,

AND LOT 93X165 FEET,

WINNETKA,

AT AUCTION,

On the Ground, SATURDAY, October 11, 1873.

This property will be sold immediately after the sale of lots in the Lake Shore Subdivision.

The property is located on Willow street, convenient to the depot by a good sidewalk. The house has 7 rooms, marble mantels, &c., with good well and cistern water.

Terms—¼ cash; balance in 1, 2, and 3 years, with interest at 8 per cent.

C. C. THAYER & CO., Real Estate Auctioneers, 186 East Madison-st.

By TAYLOR & HARRISON,

AUCTIONEERS.

GRAND EXPOSITION SALE

OF

FURNITURE AND CARPETS,

THIS MORNING, OCT. 11, AT 9:30 O'CLOCK,

At 204 and 206 East Madison-st.

Visitors to the Exposition should not fail to attend the above sale, as we have orders to close many consignments regardless of cost.

Elegant Parlor Sets in Plush, Silk, and Terry.

Medium Parlor Sets in Rep and Hair-Cloth.

Rich Chamber Sets, Marble Top.

Large assortment of Medium Chamber Sets.

Brussels and Velvet Carpets.

Ingrain and Wool Carpets.

Second-hand Brussels and Wool Carpets.

Turkish Easy Chairs, Camp Chairs, Rockers, and Dining Chairs.

Two Fine Parlor Organs.

Marble-top Tables, Harness, Crockery, Plated Ware, Cutlery, &c., &c.

TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers, 204 and 206 East Madison-st.

BY BRUSH, SON & CO.,

41 South Canal-st.

Extensive sale of Furniture, Carpets, &c., this morning, at 9:30 a. m. Parlor and Chamber Sets, Marble-top Bureaus, Side-Boards, Commodes, and Card-Tables, Bedsteads, Lounges, Carpets, Mattresses, Bedding, China and Crockery. A general line of Household Goods. Heating and Cook-Stoves, Ranges, Plated-Ware, Cutlery, &c., &c. BRUSH, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

BY EDWIN A. RICE & CO.,

MORTGAGE SALE OF

3 Fine Billiard-Tables, 2 Large Mirrors, &c.,

this day, Saturday, Oct. 11, at 10 o'clock a. m., northwest cor. of Clinton and Madison-sts., in [illegible] bargain hunters, this is your chance.

EDWIN A. RICE & CO., Auctioneers.

EDWARDS & COHEN,

General Auctioneers, [illegible]

Opening sale on Saturday, Oct. 11, 9:30 a. m., new and second-hand furniture, marble-top tables, [illegible] bedsteads [illegible] 1 double set harness [illegible] 6 sewing-machines; 1 marble [illegible] 120 fine chromos; 3 counters; [illegible] cases; also, chairs of every description.

EDWARDS & COHEN, Auct'rs.